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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 423



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26 May 1983

CHINA REPORT
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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ANDROPOV FAVORS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN SCANDINAVIA

OW130239 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1803 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 10 May (XINHUA)--According to a TASS report on 10 May: Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the Soviet Union supports the establishment of zones free from nuclear weapons in the north of Europe and is prepared to assume the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against north European countries which participate in the zone, and this can be formalized by concluding a multilateral agreement, or bilateral agreements, with each of the states participating in the zone.

Andropov said this in reply to questions put by representatives of several public organizations from Finland.

He said: The security of these countries would be better ensured if proper guarantees are also given by the NATO nuclear powers, but the Soviet Union does not make its commitment conditional on this.

Andropov also said: "In view of the wishes voiced in a number of the Scandinavian countries, the USSR would also be prepared to consider the question of certain, quite substantial, measures applying to its own territory adjacent to such a zone to contribute to strengthening the nuclear weapon-free status of northern Europe."

He also said: The Soviet Union supports Sweden's proposal on establishing a nuclear weapon-free zone in central Europe.

In addition, this Soviet leader reiterated a proposal he put forward earlier this month for maintaining a parity between the Soviet Union and the NATO countries in intermediate-range nuclear-delivery systems and warheads.

CSO: 4005/813

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS, GREETS RWANDAN PRESIDENT

OW090857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government held an official ceremony here today to welcome Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana.

President Habyarimana and Mme Habyarimana arrived here by air this morning to start their 6-day official friendship visit to China.

Chinese premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony. At 15:00, President Habyarimana and Mme Habyarimana arrived at the Plaza East to the Great Hall of the People in the company of Li Ximing, chairman of the reception committee and minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection. Premier Zhao greeted them with warm handshakes. Young pioneers presented them with bouquets.

The ceremony started with the playing of the national anthems of Rwanda and China. Accompanied by Premier Zhao, President Habyarimana reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. President Habyarimana and his party were greeted by some 200 Beijing children.

Present were Zhu Xuefan, vice-president of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, State Councillor Ji Pengfei and his wife Xu Hanbing, and Xu Xin, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

President Habyarimana's entourage were also present at the ceremony.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING TV SHOWS HU YAOBANG ARRIVAL IN BUCHAREST

[Editorial Report] HK051544--Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1430 GMT on 5 May 1983 shows a 6-minute filmed report on CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang's arrival at Bucharest. The filmed report is entitled "News Feature Via Satellite: Romania-China."

The film opens with a host of a female reporter of the PRC Central Television Station standing at Romania's Otopeni Airport, who is heard saying that Hu Yaobang's special plane will soon arrive at the airport. After a long shot of many people standing at the airport, the film shows Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and several Romanian officials walking at the airport. The camera then cuts to show Hu's special plane moving slowly. This is followed by another shot of Ceausescu and several Romanian officials standing at the airport. Hu Yaobang is then seen alighting from his plane. Hu and Ceausescu are shown embracing and shaking hands.

After the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, Hu is shown reviewing the military honor guard in Ceausescu's company at the airport. During the review, Hu is seen and heard saying the following in Mandarin to the military honor guard: "Fighters, how are you?" Members of the military honor guard are then heard shouting several words in chorus in an unidentified language. According to the reporter, these words mean: "Salute the general secretary."

Next, Hu Yaobang is seen shaking hands with several Romanian officials and several Romanian army officers. He and Ceausescu are then shown being presented with bouquets of flowers. This is followed by a shot of Hu shaking hands with Chinese Embassy officials. Hu is also seen waving greetings to many people at the airport.

Hu is next seen watching the march past of the honor guard in Ceausescu's company. The film ends with a long shot of Hu waving greetings to many people and leaving the airport in Ceausescu's company. Hu is leaving for the "state guesthouse," according to the reporter.

(This report was described by the television station announced during its 1100 GMT news broadcast as a "live transmission.")

CSO: 4005/813

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

YUGOSLAV MEDIA WELCOMES HU YAOBANG'S VISIT

OW101453 Beijing XINHUA in English 1407 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (XINHUA)--The Yugoslav mass media has expressed warm welcome to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, who is coming to this country on an official visit.

The newspaper BOFTA comments that the visit is given great political importance in both countries and in the world. It said that the new Yugoslav-Chinese top-level dialogue will contribute also to a better understanding in the world and to better future cooperation between the two states and parties on the basis of independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, respect for territorial integrity and opposing hegemonism.

The Yugoslav News Agency TANJUG said in a commentary yesterday that the Yugoslav visit of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, marks the wish of the two parties and two countries to give a new stimulus to their increasingly productive and diverse cooperation.

The commentary said: "Since President Tito's visit to the People's Republic of China in 1977, contacts between high-ranking Yugoslav and Chinese party and state officials have become regular and have confirmed that Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation in all fields rests on stable foundations."

The commentary said that the Yugoslav-Chinese relations are based on the principles of mutual respect, understanding, equality, non-interference, and the appreciation of special paths and experiences in the building of socialist society.

"Apart from aspirations towards the creation of a world of equitable and democratic relations and the quest for new, modern paths in the building-up of socialism, Yugoslavia and China are also being brought closer together through efforts for the preservation and consolidation of peace," the commentary noted.

It said in conclusion that the coming talks between the two parties' leaders would contribute to the new development of relations between the two parties and state.

In the past three days, the TANJUG, major newspapers, radio and television carried or broadcast Hu Yaobang's interview with the Yugoslav correspondents in Beijing before he left for a visit to Romania and Yugoslavia.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD PRC STUDENTS CRITICIZED

OW070248 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] It is very correct that the CPC Central Committee Secretariat has paid special attention to the question of sending Chinese students to study in foreign countries, particularly the United States. In the past, negligence on this question caused serious consequences. (?Thus far) nearly 1,000 students and graduate students have remained in the United States, Japan and other capitalist countries and are unwilling to return to this country. Quite a few of them have gone to Taiwan and directly engaged in activities detrimental to our country. The consequences may become even more serious if effective measures are not taken immediately.

It should be pointed out that almost all of the Chinese students who sought political asylum from the American Government were bribed with money, enticed, deceived and coerced by American intelligence authorities. Some of the defections were jointly incited by American, Taiwan Kuomintang and Japanese spy agencies, including Dr Wang Bingzhang who has been engaged in the so-called struggle for democracy and freedom for the Chinese people and Zhou Lingfei, grandson of Lu Xun, who has gone to Taiwan from Japan.

What is more irritating is that while carrying out unfriendly and unlawful activities among the Chinese students, U.S. official organizations have slandered the Chinese students as spies and thus spread anti-Chinese feelings among Americans. For example, the Baltimore SUN cited a high-ranking U.S. official as saying that the Chinese who have arrived in the United States since the improvement of relations between the two countries are causing trouble for the Federal Bureau of Investigation whose task it is to discern Chinese spies.

Besides slandering Chinese students and graduate students for engaging in espionage activities, the U.S. State Department has, under the pretext of Chinese spy activities, issued a notice asking all colleges and universities in the United States to restrict Chinese students' research work. An official of the State Department's China section wrote a letter to a responsible personnel of the University of Minnesota, which has the largest number of Chinese students, instructing the school not to allow Chinese

students access to unpublished research projects that are financed by the government or to participate in the programming, manufacturing and maintenance of computer-related work. The U.S. Government has, in the past and at present, never taken similar actions discriminating against, insulting or inciting students from any other countries to defection.

Under such circumstances, it is ironical that certain leaders in the central authorities of our government recently stated that our government holds President Reagan in high esteem, attaches great importance to Sino-American friendship and strives to further develop relations with the United States.

CSO: 4005/805

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES' INTERFERENCE' IN CHINESE AFFAIRS CRITICIZED

OW120643 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin 1325 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] The remark by late Premier Zhou that the patience of the Chinese people is not without limit still makes a lot of sense today. Since the "gang of four" and its followers abandoned the fundamental principles of our country's foreign policy, the leaders of our country have reached a compromise and made concessions on the Taiwan issue. They have removed the Fujian Front and, in the international arena, have wholeheartedly supported U.S. policy. However, the U.S. authorities have openly pursued the policy of discrimination against our country and have disregarded the dignity of the Chinese people, seeing our country's patience and restraint as a sign of weakness.

Today, the U.S. Government is even making an attempt to impose its domestic law on our country, wantonly interfering in our internal affairs. For instance the U.S. Congress has held many hearings to discuss problems related to our country's Taiwan Province. And the Taiwan Relations Act, passed by the U.S. Congress, has become the basic guideline for the U.S. Government's China policy. Since the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the United States and China, the U.S. Government has, in an attempt to cheat our country, formally professed that it would temporarily suspend new obligations of selling arms to Taiwan, and that the U.S. State Department would also ban the importation of Taiwan goods labeled Republic of China or ROC. Since 1978, U.S. airlines have also terminated their flights to Taiwan in accordance with the principle of the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

However, the U.S. sale of military equipment to Taiwan has been on the rise every year since the adoption of the Taiwan Relations Act. Today, the sales exceed U.S.\$1 billion. The U.S. Government has allowed the sale of Taiwan goods with the label "Made in the Republic of China" in the United States. Not only has the U.S. Pan American Airline prepared to resume its flights to Taiwan, it has also planned to have two flights to Taiwan each week. The U.S. leaders' arbitrariness in handling Sino-U.S. relations cannot but make people angry.

Furthermore, according to international law, a sovereign state is not subordinate to another sovereign state under any circumstances. However, the United States has disregarded the sovereignty of our country and, by means of the trial of the case of the Huguang Railways bearer bonds, issued by the Qing Government over 70 years ago, attempted to exercise its jurisdiction over China through a U.S. court, which has gone so far as to subpoena, try, rule and pass a verdict by default against our government. Such humiliation on our country by the U.S. imperialists has become intolerable. Today, U.S. imperialists must be warned that China has independent sovereignty, that the patience of Chinese people is not limitless, and that regarding our patience and restraint as a sign of weakness and gullibility is a miscalculation.

CSO: 4005/805

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BA YI RADIO RAPS U.S.-TAIWAN ANTI-PRC ACTIONS

OW22135 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] In the past 6 months, the public security departments have punished three groups of KMT special agents, the number of special agents involved is the largest in the past 10 years or so. Although these special agents came from different sources--some sneaked in and others are Overseas Chinese returning to the country to visit relatives--they have one thing in common, that is, they were all trained by U.S. and Taiwan intelligence organizations. Some professional spies were recruited and trained by the U.S. CIA and they also engaged in activities on the mainland in the name of Taiwan. It can be said affirmatively that the soul of the former Sino-American Cooperation Organization is still hovering around--this organization was jointly run by the United States and the KMT in Chongqing before liberation for training anticomunist special agents.

In the past 1 year or so, more than 1,000 persons among whom were students, researchers and cultural and sports personnel sent by our country to the United States have refused to return to China and some of them have gone to Taiwan through arrangements made by the U.S. Government. A great number of others, with the support of the United States and Taiwan, have published anticomunist and anti-China newspaper viciously attacking our political system. Most of these people are the products of bribery, inducement, intimidation and scheming of the United States and intelligence organizations in Taiwan controlled by the United States.

Most typical are the cases involving Lu Xun's grandson Zhou Lingfei, a student in Japan, who went to Taiwan last year and the 19-year old tennis player Hu Na, who won so-called political asylum in the United States, and so forth. All this was engineered jointly by U.S. and Taiwan intelligence organizations.

Most regrettable was that while the U.S. Government announced last year that Hu Na had asked for political asylum the issue dragged on without a solution until Comrade Deng Xiaoping sent a personal letter to the U.S. Government leaders asking that Hu Na be returned to China. Hu Na was officially granted residence in the United States instead. Obviously, this was move intended to discredit Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

This is a very treacherous U.S. imperialist scheme. First of all, by dispatching special agents to the mainland, it has artificially stirred up hostilities between governments on both sides of the Taiwan Strait thereby completely undermining the peaceful return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland. Secondly, by giving political asylum to people including students, researchers and cultural and sports personnel sent to the United States, or by sending them to Taiwan to take up permanent residence, it amounts to tarnishing our political system internationally and creating an impression among the people of various countries that China's political system had its seamy side and is void of democracy and freedom. At the same time, it also attempts to elevate Taiwan's political status, so as to lay the public opinion groundwork in advance for the United States to send troops [chubing], if necessary, to intervene in our army in liberating Taiwan.

CSO: 4005/818

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING RADIO REPORTS ON AFGHAN GUERRILLA WAR

OW071111 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 4 May 83

[Radio talk from "International Current Events" program: "The Fourth Spring on the Afghan Battlefield"]

[Excerpts] Afghanistan is a well-known mountainous country. In the spring, the snow-capped mountains still glitter in the sun. As the snow on the slopes and at the foot of mountains gradually melts, the spring land begins to be covered with green. The Afghan people used to celebrate their New Year's Day in spring when everywhere is full of life. Nevertheless, since the Soviet troops' invasion of Afghanistan at the end of 1979, the Afghan people have no longer been able to happily celebrate this traditional festival. With joy turned into anger, they are spending their springtime amid battles to liberate their motherland. It is the fourth spring since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This spring, the Afghan people have achieved new combat successes in their struggle against the aggressors.

At the beginning of spring, the Soviet aggressor forces occupying Afghanistan always launch a spring offensive in an attempt to wipe out the Afghan guerrillas.

According to a recent report from Islamabad by our station reporter in Pakistan As it began to turn warmer this year, the Soviet aggressor troops and the troops of the Karmal government again launched attacks on guerrilla bases and civilian residential areas. They conducted fanatic bombing raids and massacred peaceful civilians. Their major target was Qandahar Province, where Qandahar city, second largest city in Afghanistan, is located.

However, the Afghan guerrillas, supported by local residents, bravely dealt fierce blows at the enemy and prevented the enemy from completely controlling Qandahar city. In urban areas, the guerrillas attacked enemy armored cars and tanks with rockets. They also destroyed enemy bunkers and disrupted enemy communication lines in areas surrounding Qandahar city. The guerrillas are particularly active at night both in the city and outside it. The Afghan guerrillas are still in control of the Quandahar area.

Fierce battles were also fought in areas around Herat, the third largest city in Afghanistan. According to a leader of the Afghan Resistance Organization, beginning on 16 April, 5,000 Soviet troops and Karmal government troops

launched an offensive with modern weapons, including surface-to-surface missiles, armed helicopters, tanks and armored cars, in an attempt to wipe out the guerrillas. It is reported that 35 villages surrounding Herat city were wrecked by enemy fire. About 1,000 bodies of civilians were found in the ruins. However, the guerrillas have long had some important strongholds in Herat Province. With the local people's support, they rose in resistance and wiped out several hundred enemies, shot down seven enemy aircraft and destroyed many enemy tanks.

The Afghan guerrillas are in control of the vast countryside and areas surrounding large cities, such as in the capital of Afghanistan, Kabul and its environs, in provinces bordering Pakistan and in many other parts of the country. They fight fierce fights with the enemy and destroy and cut enemy communication lines everywhere.

In the past, the Soviet aggressor troops [word indistinct] on air supremacy to conduct bombing raids. It was difficult for the guerrillas to cope with enemy bombings because they did not have antiaircraft weapons. Since the beginning of this spring, training has been stepped up in the training camps of various guerrilla organizations. The fighters have become skilled at shooting aircraft with machineguns. The aggressors' aircraft dare not fly low any more.

Let us take a look at the situation of the Soviet aggressor troops. Their situation is steadily deteriorating and they are finding the going very tough. Politically, they have become more and more isolated.

Militarily, the Soviet aggressors have paid a high price, suffered 20,000 casualties and lost nearly 200 aircraft and more than 5,000 motor vehicles and tanks. Economically, the expenditure for Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is \$6 million daily. This is another heavy burden. An even more important thing is that the morale of the Soviet aggressor troops has become lower and lower. Many soldiers are homesick and unwilling to stay and kill the people in foreign countries.

The Soviet aggressor troops' war weariness shows that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is an unjust act against the Soviet people's aspirations and will eventually be a failure. Of course, we should also realize that the Soviet Union will not be reconciled to withdrawal from Afghanistan and the Afghan people's struggle will be a protracted one. The Soviet Union is building new airfields, highway and railroad bridges, ground stations for satellites, oil pipelines and power transmission lines in Afghanistan. It is also preparing to build a railroad between the Soviet Union and Kabul in an attempt to set up a large permanent military base in Afghanistan.

Nevertheless, the Afghan people will never yield. They are determined to fight to the end to liberate the motherland and again enjoy a happy springtime in Afghanistan.

CSO: 4005/805

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BA YI RADIO ON U.S. POLITICIANS' TWO-CHINA POLICY

[Editorial Report] OW070823 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China at 1325 GMT on 2 May carries an under-minute report saying: "One American politician after another has recently visited Taiwan and openly pursued a two-China policy there. They all have professed that they are opposed to any negotiations between the government of our country and the Taiwan authorities. They have also stated that Washington guarantees continued arms supplies for Taiwan, for in that case, Taiwan could bargain with the other side from a position of military strength if the two hostile sides held talks."

The same broadcast carries an under-minute item that says: "An important leader of our army, at a recent meeting of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission, recalled these remarks by Comrade Yang Yong: On the basis of self-reliance, our army should try to obtain military and technical aid from socialist countries in order to modernize itself. History shows that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries provided us with disinterested assistance in former years. Now years have elapsed since we established relations with the United States, but it has not yet supplied us with a single modern weapon or technology. The United States is even unwilling to sell to us an ordinary computer for taking a census."

Another under-minute item on the same broadcast reports that "the banned underground journal YECAO [WEEDS] has reappeared in Shanghai, Guangzhou, Xiamen and other cities." The item says that according to "a preliminary investigation" "the journal is headquartered in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone."

Another under-minute item on the same broadcast says that a recent meeting of the Sichuan Provincial Military District discussed "tremendous difficulties in recruiting soldiers at present." Young people in the rural areas are unwilling to serve in the army because they can make more money at home.

CSO: 4005/805

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S.-SPONSORED AGREEMENT IN MIDDLE EAST REPORTED

OW101739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1715 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has brought about a draft accord on troop withdrawal between Lebanon and Israel during his two-week long Middle East trip.

But disputes are expected to emerge before the accord goes to the Lebanese and Israeli parliaments for approval despite the U.S. Government's high appraisal of it and many difficulties will lie ahead in its implementation even after the approval.

Firstly, Israel still insists on a simultaneous withdrawal of Syrian troops and PLO forces as a condition for its pullout from Lebanon. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said on 6 May, the day when the Israeli cabinet accepted the accord in principle that Israel accepted only the draft accord not a final agreement. He declared that Israel will not withdraw its troops if Syria refuses to pull out its forces from Lebanon. Meanwhile, reports said the Israelis are stepping up the building of fortifications in South Lebanon, in preparation for perpetuating their stay there.

Secondly, Syria rejected the tentative agreement. President Hafiz al-Asad said on 8 May that the agreement was a capitulation in favor of Israel. He reaffirmed that Syrian troops came to Lebanon at the invitation of the Lebanese Government. The withdrawal of Syrian troops were irrelevant to the withdrawal of Israeli troops and the Syrian troops would remain in Lebanon, he stressed.

Thirdly, the PLO also took exception to the agreement. Yasir 'Arafat's senior military aide Abu Jihad said that the PLO rejected any agreement that rewarded Israel for its invasion of Lebanon.

Under such circumstances, the Lebanese Government showed much concern over the viability of the agreement. President Amin al-Jumayyil declared on 5 May that if Israel, Syria and the PLO refused to pull out their troops from Lebanon, the agreement would be "a paper without any importance, any value."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union in its scramble with the United States for world hegemony has been exerting its influence in the Middle East. Its mass media condemned Washington for imposing Israel's conditions on Lebanon. At the same time it sent large numbers of sophisticated weapons to the Middle East in an attempt to offset U.S. influence there.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROUNDUP ON 'UNEASY SITUATION' IN LEBANON

OWI02209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 10 May 83

["Round Up: Uneasy Situation Emerging in Lebanon"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, 10 May (XINHUA correspondent Yu Kaiyuan)--Lebanon has been experiencing an uneasy situation since Israel accepted in principle the Lebanese-Israeli draft accord on troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

The fiercest battles in the past three months broke out between the Christians and the Druze militiamen in the eastern Aley and Shuf Mountains and artillery and rocket shells have hit Beirut and the adjoining northern areas, killing or wounding several hundred innocent people. This has undoubtedly put Lebanon's security and stability to a serious test.

Meanwhile, tension is growing in the Al-Biqa' region. Beirut Radio said that Syrian troops have increased to 50,000 there and both Syrian and Israeli troops are continuing to get entrenched. Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam has warned that the Soviet Union will honor its commitment to Syria in accordance with the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Treaty in case of war.

The Soviet News Agency TASS in a statement yesterday condemned the U.S. and Israel's "naked" violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and their preparation for war against Syria and Jordan. On the same day, the Soviet Union pulled 87 diplomats and their relatives from Lebanon, adding to the tension and the atmosphere of uneasiness.

The troop withdrawal negotiations between Lebanon and Israel have entered the final stage. U.S. Presidential Special Envoy Habib is continuing to shuttle between Beirut and Jerusalem, consulting with the Lebanese side on some issues which Israel demanded "explanation." It seems that it will not take the two sides too long to reach a final agreement. But whether such an agreement can be carried out remains to be a big question. The Israeli defence minister has already threatened that Israel could not wait sine die for Syria's answer. If Syria does not agree to troop withdrawal, Israel will refuse to carry out the agreement.

The Lebanese Government is determined to achieve the target that all foreign troops withdraw from Lebanon. While making efforts to stabilize the home

situation, it is intensifying diplomatic actions to win over international support and the understanding of Arab countries. Whether the prospect of the Lebanese situation points to war or peace is worth people's close attention.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEBANESE, SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS VIEW TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW130322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 12 May (XINHUA)--Foreign ministers of Lebanon and Syria held a two-hour talks tonight on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim arrived here today after a telephone discussion yesterday between Lebanese President Amin Al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Al-Asad.

It was reported that Salim carried with him the text of the Lebanese-Israeli draft agreement and informed his counterpart in detail of the terms of the pact.

Syria has denounced the document, saying it violates Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and threatens Syria's security.

Israel has said its troops would not leave Lebanon until Syria follows suit.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC OFFICIAL AT GENEVA MEETING ON HEALTH CARE

OW060049 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Geneva, 5 May (XINHUA)--China will do a good job of health work among its one billion people as a contribution to promoting the World Health Organization's global strategy for all by the year 2000.

This pledge was made by China's Health Minister Cui Yueli at the 26th World Health Assembly today. He is leading a Chinese delegation to the meeting.

Picturing the new face of China's health work: Cui Yueli said that the Chinese Government has always laid stress on strengthening primary health care in rural and urban areas.

For the time being, Cui Yueli said, China is in the process of reforming and building up the three-level health care networks in rural areas and has embarked on a nationwide reorganization and reinforcement program which is being carried out by stages.

China is giving further training to 1,350,000 "barefoot" doctors of whom 340,000 have reached medium-level professional standards and received "rural doctor" certificates, Cui Yueli said.

China is providing home consultations and sick-bed attendance in urban areas and is increasing the number of grassroots health institutions to improve health care for the 200 million urban population, he said.

The delegation leader said the Chinese Government has continued an intensive effort to develop traditional medicine and the combination of the traditional and modern ones. At present, he said, a total of 878 hospitals have been established on or above the county level for traditional medicine and the total number of professionals working in traditional medicine has increased to 300,000.

In recent years, Cui Yueli said in conclusion, China's technical cooperation with the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies of the United Nations as well as with many friendly countries has expended considerably. He expressed the hope for greater cooperation in the future.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHAO INVITES IVORY COAST PRESIDENT TO VISIT PRC

OW051135 Beijing XINHUA in English 0939 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--Ivory Coast hopes to establish permanent friendly and cooperative relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of mutual understanding, according to a report from Abidjan, capital of Ivory Coast.

This was stressed by Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in his talks with the visiting Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei on Monday night at the president's private residence in Yamous-Soukoro, his birthplace in the centre of the West African state.

Gong Dafei conveyed to the president a message from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang inviting him to visit China at any time convenient to him. The Chinese vice foreign minister spoke highly of the significant achievements made by the Ivory Coast people in economic construction under the leadership of President Boigny.

On current international issues, President Boigny said along with the constant increase of the world population, the grain issue will become a more serious problem than energy shortage facing the world. With great potentialities in developing agriculture, Africa can make contributions in meeting mankind's need for grain.

The president also said in order to change the unreasonable phenomenon of declining prices for primary products and rising prices for industrial products in the world market, the African countries must develop their own industries.

Gong Dafei arrived in Abidjan on 1 May for a friendly working visit and will leave for Brazzaville tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CCP GOOD-WILL DELEGATION FETED IN ZIMBABWE

OWU51131 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Harare, 4 May (XINHUA)--The good-will delegation of the Chinese Communist Party's visit to Zimbabwe symbolizes solidarity between the Chinese Communist Party and the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front).

This was stated by Maurice Nyagumbo, organizing secretary of Zanu (PF), at a dinner given here this evening in honour of the visiting Chinese delegation led by Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The organizing secretary said, Zimbabwe was threatened at present by South African racists and domestic enemies. He hoped that Zimbabwe would get more help from China.

In his speech, Jiang Guanghua pointed out that the independence of Zimbabwe not only opened a new chapter in the annals of Zimbabwe but also inspired people in Namibia and Azania with determination and confidence in their struggle against apartheid and for national independence.

He praised Zanu (PF) in leading the people of the whole nation to heal war wounds, consolidate state power, develop national economy and improve people's lives.

On relations between the two countries, Jiang Guanghua said the friendship between the two parties and two peoples has "developed in protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism." "Our relations which are based on close cooperation and mutual support will be further developed," he added.

The delegation arrived in Harare this afternoon at the invitation of Zanu (PF) to pay a one-week visit to Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC REAFFIRMS SUPPORT TO PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

OW051125 Beijing XINHUA in English 0943 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 5 May (XINHUA)--China reaffirmed in the Asian-Pacific Regional Conference on Palestine here today her support to and sympathy with the Palestinian people in their just struggle.

Speaking at today's session of the conference, Chen Kang, Chinese ambassador to Malaysia and head of the Chinese delegation to the conference, said, "The Palestinian people must regain their national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish their own state. The Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people, must have the right to participate in settling the Middle East question."

Chen Kang strongly condemned the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion which was backed by the United States. He demanded that Israel pull out its troops from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the Arab Jerusalem, and the United States cease to shield and support the aggressors and stop placing obstacles in the way of seeking a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem.

Kim Hyong U, deputy foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, also condemned Israel's aggression and expansion against the Palestinian and other Arab people and the U.S. backing of Israeli aggression.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS TANZANIAN DELEGATION

OW061643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)—A delegation of the National Assembly of Tanzania led by Speaker Adam Sapi Nkwawa arrived here on an eight-day visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Greeting the guests at the state guesthouse, Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said that Speaker Nkwawa is our old friend. He extended a warm welcome to the speaker on his second visit to China at the head of the delegation.

Upon their arrival at the airport, the Tanzanian guests were welcomed by Gao Dengbang, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee.

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Job M. Lusinda was on hand.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN FETES TANZANIA'S MKAWA 6 MAY

OW061850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)—The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) gave a banquet this evening in the Great Hall of the People for a delegation of the Tanzanian National Assembly, led by Speaker Adam Spi Mkwawa.

Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, who presided over the banquet, and Speaker Mkwawa addressed the occasion.

In his toast, Xi Zhongxun said: "Speaker Mkwawa is an old friend of ours who first visited China in 1963. Today, we feel especially cordial and glad that he is leading a Tanzanian National Assembly delegation to visit China again.

"China and Tanzania are close friends. Despite the vicissitudes in the international situation, our friendly relations and cooperation have developed continuously."

Xi Zhongxun said: "Last January, Premier Zhao Ziyang paid a fruitful visit to Tanzania which further deepened mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples."

He expressed the belief that the Tanzanian National Assembly delegation's visit would also contribute to the fraternal friendship between the two peoples.

Mkwawa said Tanzania and China have long had fraternal relationship, which has been built on the basis of mutual sympathy, mutual help, mutual trust and mutual respect.

He said the present international economic order helps only the developed countries while oppressing the developing countries. "We should strengthen economic and technical cooperation among third world countries and unite to find a way to change the order," he said.

Also attending the banquet were Zhang Ruiying, member of the NPC Standing Committee, Tan Baoxian, NPC deputy, Gao Denbang, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee, and Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Tanzanian Ambassador to China Job M. Lusinde and Mrs. Lusinde were among the guests.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ALGERIAN ENVOY RECEIVES PRC MEDICAL TEAM

OW061316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--Abdelkarim Ghraieb, Algerian ambassador to China, gave a tea party at his residence here this afternoon for a 74-member Chinese medical team which will leave for Algeria shortly.

Under an agreement between the two governments, China began sending medical workers to Algeria in 1963. More than 1,000 Chinese medical workers have since served in Algeria.

At the tea party, Ghraieb said that public health is a major problem in Algeria and China was the first country to send medical teams to Algeria. He thanked the Chinese medical workers for their outstanding service in Algeria over the last 20 years.

Most of the new group of medical workers are from Hubei Province in central China.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PENG ZHEN MEETS TANZANIAN ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

OW071747 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today with a delegation of the National Assembly of Tanzania led by Speaker Adam Sapi Mkwawa.

Peng Zhen first met with Mkwawa in 1963 when the Tanzanian speaker came to China on his first visit. Overjoyed at their happy reunion, the two leaders hugged and entered the meeting hall arm in arm.

Vice-Chairman Peng said bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries in political, economic, cultural and other fields have been very good over the past two decades. "Our two countries should continue to strengthen their exchanges and cooperation," Peng Zhen said. "The National People's Congress Standing Committee will send a delegation to visit Tanzania."

Peng Zhen paid tribute to President Julius K. Nyerere and the Tanzanian Government for their contributions to supporting the national liberation movements and safeguarding African unity. He said third world countries should learn from and help each other and close their ranks, "so that imperialists, colonialists and hegemonists will not dare to bully us."

Mkwawa said that third world countries should unite closely and guard against imperialist sabotage. He said he hoped friendship and cooperation between Tanzania and China will develop continuously.

Present at the meeting were Wang Hanbin and Gao Dengbang, deputy secretaries-general of the NPC Standing Committee, Wen Yezhan, vice minister of foreign affairs, and Job M. Lusinde, Tanzanian ambassador to China.

After the meeting, Peng Zhen gave a dinner for the guests.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' INTERVIEWS ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW081136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Luanda, 7 May (XINHUA)--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge today reaffirmed his country's independent foreign policy.

In an interview with a visiting XINHUA correspondent here he said Angola is willing to establish and maintain good relations with all other countries in the world on the basis of mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit.

He also stressed Angola pursues a non-aligned foreign policy, opposes imperialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism and apartheid and supports the movements of national liberation.

He denounced the South African racist regime for continuing its attacks and other acts of aggression against Angola and said the government and people of Angola are determined to defeat the racist regime's attacks.

He also condemned the United States for its support for South Africa and appealed to the international community to support Angola's struggle against aggression and for Namibia's national independence.

Referring to the Chinese-Angolan relations, the Angolan foreign minister expressed the hope that the forthcoming visit of a Chinese vice foreign minister to Angola would become "a new starting point of friendly cooperation" between the two countries.

China and Angola established diplomatic relations last January.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RWANDAN PRESIDENT HABYARIMANA ARRIVES IN BEIJING

0W090325 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)—Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, and Mme Habyarimana arrived here by air early this morning on an official friendship visit to China.

Among those accompanying the president are ministers, the president of the supreme court, and a member of the parliament.

The Rwandan guests were greeted at the airport by Li Ximing, chairman of the reception committee and minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and Zhao Jin, Chinese ambassador to Rwanda.

When President Habyarimana alighted from the plane, he shook hands with Minister Li Ximing. Habyarimana said: "I am very happy to visit China for the second time." Li Ximing said, "On behalf of the Chinese Government and Premier Zhao Ziyang, I extend a warm welcome to your excellency President Habyarimana."

Children presented bouquets to President and Mme Habyarimana.

Also on hand were Rwandan Ambassador to China Sylvestre Kamali, and diplomatic envoys to China of African countries and of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Members of the visiting Rwanda national ballet troupe "Urukereza" also greeted the president at the airport. Dressed in stage costumes and carrying long spears and shields, the Rwandan artists danced and beat drums.

This afternoon, the Chinese Government will hold a ceremony welcoming the Rwandan president.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LESOTHO, MAURITIUS PRIME MINISTERS TO VISIT

OW101011 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, and Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius, will pay official friendly visits to China in mid and late May respectively.

This was announced by Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at a news briefing here this afternoon.

Qi Huaiyuan said that Prime Ministers Jonathan and Jugnauth make their first visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They are expected to exchange views with Chinese leaders on matters of mutual concern.

Qi Haiyuan expressed the belief that their visit to China will contribute to the enhancement of friendly cooperations between China and Lesotho and Mauritius.

Qi Huaiyuan also announced that Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sahabzada Yakub Ali Khan will also visit China in mid May.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ZIMBABWE

OW112309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Harare, 11 May (XINHUA)--A good-will delegation of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) left here for Botswana today after a week-long visit to Zimbabwe.

It was the first CCP delegation to visit here. The delegation was led by Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

Robert Mugabe, prime minister and president of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) told the Chinese delegation at a meeting yesterday that he valued highly the friendship between Zimbabwe and China because it was established during the Zimbabwean people's struggle for their nation's liberation and independence.

Mugabe expressed his hope that cooperation between Zanu and CCP will be enhanced.

During his stay in Zimbabwe, Jiang Guanghua exchanged views and experiences on the party's affairs with other Zanu leaders.

Chinese Ambassador Chu Qiyuan gave a reception for the Chinese delegation yesterday evening.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOMALI PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

OW112331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Mogadishu, 11 May (XINHUA)--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre received a delegation of the Chinese People's Friendship Association With Foreign Countries here today.

President Mohamed Siad Barre spoke highly of the relations between China and Somalia. He said China has always been a friend of Somalia.

Somali First Vice-President Lt. General Mohammed Ali Samantar met with the Chinese delegation here yesterday and had a cordial visit with the Chinese guests.

The Chinese delegation also had a talk with Adan Mohamed Ali, chairman of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) Foreign Affairs Bureau, this morning about the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples.

During its stay in Somalia, the delegation visited a number of development projects and attended the opening ceremony of the second congress of the Somali General Federation of Trade Unions on 3 May.

The delegation is scheduled to leave here tonight after an 11-day visit to this country.

The Chinese delegation had visited the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Djibouti and Ethiopia before coming to Somalia.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'TASS' OPPOSES U.S. MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

OW100757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 9 May (XINHUA)--The Soviet News Agency TASS issued a statement today to oppose the U.S. suggested settlement during the Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

The statement accused the "so-called mediating mission of the U.S. Secretary of State" of "bringing massive pressure to bear on the victim of the Israeli aggression, Lebanon."

The statement held that "the situation in and around Lebanon is becoming increasingly aggravated." "Israel openly threatens to deliver a strike at Syria. Threats are being made to Jordan as well," said the statement.

The TASS statement said: "The unanimous resolutions of the UN Security Council demanding the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops must be fulfilled. American and other foreign troops staying in Lebanon also must be withdrawn from it."

The statement said in conclusion, "The Soviet Union is for united Lebanon, for the restoration of its sovereignty and for ensuring its independence and territorial integrity."

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC ENVOY FETES MAURITIAN PRIME MINISTER

OW101407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Chen Feng gave a banquet on 6 May in honor of the Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, who will soon pay a visit to China, according to a report from Port Louis.

At the banquet, both the guests and hosts wished further development of the friendship between the two countries.

In a message to the local Chinese language paper MIRROR not long ago, the prime minister said: "I am looking forward to this official visit which, I am sure, will go a long way towards further cementing the age-old ties existing between the People's Republic of China and Mauritius."

The message said, "I have always wished to deepen our mutual understanding and further develop our friendship" since June 1982 when he assumed the premiership.

He also said that in his forthcoming China tour he will have the opportunity "of seeing on the spot, in the great People's Republic of China how progress can be achieved when there is self-reliance, and when the nation has got the will, and is united and disciplined."

The prime minister praised the Mauritians of Chinese origin for their contributions to the development of Mauritius.

Mauritius is an island country in the southwestern Indian Ocean with a population of 990,000 people including 30,000 Mauritians of Chinese origin and overseas Chinese.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC DELEGATION ATTENDS UNEP SESSION IN NAIROBI

OW120402 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Nairobi, 11 May (XINHUA)--The 11th Session of the Governing Council of the UN Environmental Program (UNEP) opened here today with a call from its Executive Director Mostafa Tolba for all governments to take specific actions.

In his opening speech, Tolba praised environmental protection measures taken by governments such as tree planting drives, soil conservation projects and new legislations. However, he said, "Failure to provide adequate funding has caused major delays in putting the medium-term plan into practice. To date, over 40 percent of the plan has not been put to work."

He said, "Now at the start of the second decade after Stockholm (conference), the time for statements and promises is over. It is time for governments to show they mean business."

Britain was elected president of the current session and Argentina, India and Hungary were elected vice presidents at today's meeting.

During the two-week meeting, delegates will discuss a series of items including acid rain, hazardous waste and environmental consequences of the Israeli project to build a canal to link the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea in Jordan.

A Chinese delegation headed by Ambassador Yang Keming attended the opening meeting.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES ON SOLVING CYPRIOT ISSUE

OW120818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] United Nations, 11 May (XINHUA)—Third world countries at the resumed 37th General Assembly Session today urged the Greek and Turkish Cypriots to continue their intercommunal talks to bring about a solution to the problem of Cyprus.

Ignac Golob of Yugoslavia pointed out that the problem of Cyprus is one of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of a member state of the United Nations, and at the same time, a problem threatening to cause conflicts of wider proportions.

He supported the Cypriot president's proposal for total demilitarization of Cyprus. The only basis for a lasting political solution is the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces and all military presence from Cyprus, he said.

Natarajan Krishnan of India appealed to both parties to resume the intercommunal talks in earnest, and urged the international community to ensure that no action is to be taken to jeopardize the outcome of those talks.

Any settlement of the Cyprus question could only be based on those negotiations, conducted freely and on an equal basis, he said.

Ionatius Fonseka of Sri Lanka emphasized that there must be an assurance of the territorial integrity of Cyprus and a repudiation of partition of the territory of Cyprus into separate states for the two Cypriot communities.

He urged the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of Cyprus, adding that the presence of foreign troops complicates rather than aids the reaching of a solution.

Uddhav Deo Bhatt of Nepal said he welcomes the intensification of efforts made by the UN secretary-general and the continuation of the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the United Nations.

Lloydstone Jacobs of Antigua and Bermuda called on the Cypriot people to return to meaningful intercommunal talks and urged the Turkish Government to withdraw its troops to help create an atmosphere more conducive to dialogue.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRG OFFICIAL HITS USSR EUROMISSILE PROPOSAL

OW120834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Bonn, 11 May (XINHUA)—A senior official of the Federal German Foreign Ministry today criticized Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's recent proposal for Euromissile reductions as another attempt to create confusion in the West.

Juergen Moellemann, parliamentary secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry, said in a statement that "the Soviet Union should give up its roundabout way to strive for the monopoly of medium-range weapons."

Moellemann called on the Soviet Union to put forward serious proposals in the next round of U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks.

Andropov said on 3 May that the Soviet Union is "ready to attain an agreement on European potential nuclear parity including means of delivery and warheads." But, he insisted that "the corresponding weapons of Britain and France should be taken into consideration."

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFRICAN FRONTLINE STATES REJECT U.S. POLICY ON NAMIBIA

OW130307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 12 May (XINHUA)—The six African frontline states today reiterated their rejection of the U.S. policy on Namibia which links its independence with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

A statement read out by Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim at the end of a summit conference of the six here today said that the leaders of the six countries called for scrupulous implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, which demands an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

It said that the leaders condemned the South African regime for restabilizing the independent states in southern Africa.

The statement said that all African states should attend the planned summit of the Organization of African Unity without preconditions.

CSO: 4000/124

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'SHIJIE ZHISHI' ON SUHARTO'S REELECTION

HK101444 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 83 pp 3-4

[Article by Huang Shuhai [7806 2579 3189]: "Indonesia: Suharto Reelected President"]

[Text] Suharto, 62 years of age, was reelected president of Indonesia on 10 March. Rising to power after the "September 30 incident" of 1965, Suharto was formally inaugurated president in March 1968 after being acting president for 1 1/2 years. This is his fourth election as president; this term will last to 1988.

Indonesia's history following its independence in 1945 to 1965 was characterized by a forest of political parties, frequent cabinet changes which looked like a merry-go-around, with the shortest-lived cabinet lasting only several months and the longest-lived one lasting no more than 2 or 3 years, and an unstable political situation. Although Sukarno held the office of the presidency for as long as more than 20 years, the parliamentary system of government was practiced during most of this time. Under this system, real power was in the hands of the cabinet prime minister, and so Sukarno's powers were limited. Suharto has arrogated all powers to himself and has been personally at the helm of the state for 16 years--something rare in Indonesian history.

Upon assuming office, Suharto immediately shifted the focus of domestic work to economic construction and drastically adopted a series of important measures designed to establish a "new order" in Indonesia. In internal affairs, he reshuffled parliament and government functions, streamlined his political party and implemented a policy of army participation in government and political affairs. In foreign affairs, Indonesia rejoined the United Nations, stopped its confrontation with Malaysia, improved relations with neighboring countries, and actively participated in founding the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which became the central focus of its foreign affairs. In the economic sphere, Suharto returned foreign enterprises confiscated by Sukarno's government, carried out an open-door policy to introduce large quantities of foreign investment and aid, exploited natural resources and, in particular, petroleum resources, reformed rural policies, vigorously promoted rice production, carried out three consecutive 5-year construction plans, and so on.

These measures have brought about significant changes in the lives of the 150 million people residing on the 13,000 islands of Indonesia. The inflation rate dropped from 600 percent in 1966 to 9.69 percent in 1982. Foreign exchange reserves of only \$8 million in 1966 increased to \$6.3 billion in 1981. During the First Five-Year Plan period (1969-1973), the annual average GNP growth rate was 7.2 percent and that during the Second Five-Year Plan period (1974-1978) was 6.85 percent. Indonesia achieved the highest growth rate of its history in 1980, when it reached 9.6 percent. It was 7.5 percent in 1981, with its per capita GNP reaching \$520, or over 500 percent more than the \$89 per capita GNP of [figure indistinct]. The World Bank, beginning in 1982, listed Indonesia as a medium-income nation. In the last few years, there have also been big increases in rice production, which for long years has been a headache for the Indonesian Government. Rice production in 1982 increased to more than 23 million tons, and Indonesia is thus basically self-sufficient in rice today.

Over the past 16 years, Suharto's administration has made some achievements. This is because in terms of internal causes, it has successfully maintained relatively stable government and policies since Suharto came to power in the country and, in terms of external causes, because a stable and developed Indonesia is essential to international stability, particularly that of the Southeast Asian countries, the "inter-governmental group for Indonesia" headed by the United States and Japan has provided large amounts of aid. During the 1967-1980 period, Indonesia received more than \$9 billion in foreign investment from 29 countries.

While running for the presidency last year, Suharto put forward a great ambitious plan, that is, endeavors should be made to increase the per capita GNP to \$1,000 by the Sixth Five-Year Plan period in the mid-1990's. In March this year, Suharto reaffirmed at the conference of the people's consultative assembly that Indonesia would continue to carry out an independent and active foreign policy, scrupulously abide by neutrality, be loyal to the nonaligned movement, and demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan and demand Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories it occupies--the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

In sum, the present international situation, the situation of Southeast Asia and Indonesia's internal situation are favorable for Suharto to continue to hold the reins of government. This is the important reason why he was reelected president this time. However, this is only one side of the coin. Suharto's prospects are not all bright. He is still confronted with quite a few unseen obstacles and knotty problems.

Recently, the Indonesian economy increasingly has been weakened by the present Western economic recession and by the drop in oil prices in particular. Total exports fell 8 percent, a loss of about \$9.9 billion during the January to September period of 1982 as compared with the corresponding period in 1981. From January to July last year, exports of oil and natural gas decreased 16.46 percent from last year's figure, a loss of \$1,042,000,000 in foreign exchange. Foreign exchange reserves in October 1982 fell to \$4.3 billion, and the GNP growth rate was less than 4 percent.

According to a government statement, Indonesia's foreign debt at the beginning of 1983 had risen to \$26 billion since 1969. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan starting next year, Indonesia will have to borrow \$12 billion if it is to maintain the momentum of its present economic construction. Western bankers predict that Indonesia's growth rate will drop about 2 percent this year. Indonesia's economic future is not bright.

The phenomenon of the wide gap between the rich and the poor is also serious. According to the estimate and calculation of Sumitro, Indonesia's noted economist, at present more than half of the Indonesian people are living in poverty. While 56.73 percent of the GNP goes to the upper 20 percent of the population and 32.12 percent goes to the 40 percent of the population with intermediate incomes, the other 40 percent of the population with low incomes must share only 11.15 percent of the GNP. The jobless and semi-employed number nearly 24 million, and 17.6 million people have to rely on government relief every month.

According to an analysis made by a foreign newspaper, the fact that the only two Indonesian parties--the United Development Party (a Muslim party) and the Indonesian Democratic Party (a nationalist party)--were excluded from political power and that the newly elected vice president, Umar, is of army origin will possibly aggravate the contradiction between the government and the opposition parties.

Indonesia's political stability will be affected if these economic problems and social contradictions are not resolved soon and are allowed to develop unchecked.

Evidently, Suharto is well aware of the seriousness of this matter. Therefore, he has time and again expressed his determination to make continued efforts, with the support of the armed forces, to maintain the steady growth of the Indonesian economy and to strictly control political activities at home. He called on the people all over the country to work hard by tightening their belts and rolling up their sleeves.

CSO: 4005/805

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PRC, SENEGALESE CULTURAL COOPERATION--Dakar, 5 May (XINHUA)--An execution program for the Sino-Senegalese Cultural Cooperation Accord (1983-84) was signed here today. Under the program China will provide stipends for a six-month training of Senegalese coaches of table tennis and track and field. The two countries will also exchange visits of personnel in such fields as culture, art, education, sports and mass media. The execution program was signed by Senegalese Culture Minister Abd Kader Fall and Chen Xinren, leader of the visiting Chinese Government culture delegation and advisor to the Chinese Culture Ministry. [Text] [OW060109 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 5 May 83]

GONG DAFEI LEAVES IVORY COAST--Brazzaville, May 7 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei left Abidjan yesterday after a working visit to the Ivory Coast. Gong Dafei held talks with Ivory Coast Minister of Foreign Affairs Simeon Ake during the visit and they exchanged views on international issues and bilateral relations. The two ministers both desired to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in agriculture, industry, trade, culture and other fields. [Text] [OW072048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 7 May 83]

TANZANIA'S MKWAWA VISITS PRC--Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here today with the delegation of the National Assembly of Tanzania led by Speaker Adam Sapi Mkwawa. When Speaker Mkwawa first visited China at the head of a delegation in 1963, he was given a hospitable reception by Marshal Zhu De, late chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Mkwawa told Kang Keqing, widow of Marshal Zhu, that he has cherished the memory of the late chairman. [Text] [OW080807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 8 May 83]

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT PRAISES CONSTRUCTION--Nauakchott, 7 May (XINHUA)--President of the Republic of Cape Verde Aristides Pereira visited the construction site of the Chinese-aid friendship port here this afternoon in the company of Mauritanian Head of State Mohamed Khouna Haidalla and Premier Maouiya Ould Sid' Ahmed. They were warmly welcomed by the Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Sun Hao and the Chinese experts and technicians working there. President Pereira praised the work of the Chinese and wished them

full success. President Pereira arrived here this morning on a working visit. He will discuss bilateral realtions and African unity with the Mauritanian president. [Text] [OW081112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 8 May 83]

SHANGHAI WELCOMES TANZANIAN GROUP--Shanghai, 9 May (XINHUA)--A banquet was held here by the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Shanghai to welcome the Tanzanian National Assembly delegation led by Speaker Adam Sapi Mkwawa. Hu Lijiao, chairman of the committee, and Mr Mkwawa presented toasts at the banquet. This morning, the delegation also visited the Shanghai No 2 Textile Mill to observe the mill's management practices. [Text] [OW091956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 9 May 83]

LEBANESE, ISRAELI TALKS REVIEWED--Beirut, 10 May (XINHUA)--Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today received the Chinese ambassador here Yu Mengxin and informed him of the progress in the Lebanese-Israeli talks. The Chinese ambassador took the occasion to reaffirm the Chinese Government's stand of supporting Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. Al-Jumayyil has also received ambassadors of the four other permanent members of the UN Security Council, the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France. [Text] [OW110734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 11 May 83]

CPPCC DELEGATION TO JORDAN--Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the National Consultative Council of Jordan, a delegation from the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference led by its Vice-Chairman Cheng Zihua left here today for a friendship visit to Jordan. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and Kamil al-Hamud, Jordanian ambassador to China. [Text] [OW120334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 12 May 83]

SWISS FRIENDSHIP GROUP WELCOMED--Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a Swiss delegation of public figures. Led by Luc Schenker, member of the National Council of the Swiss Association for Friendship With China, the delegation consists of representatives of the legislative body and the judiciary, economics and journalists. The guests came here at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship With Foreign Countries. [Text] [OW101257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 10 May 83]

EEC, PRC SCHEDULE CONSULTATIONS--Bonn, 15 May (XINHUA)--Federal German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher revealed that the ten European Economic Community foreign ministers had decided to hold regular consultations with China. The foreign minister informed An Zhiyuan, Chinese ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, of the decision in his capacity as president of the EEC Council of Ministers on 13 May. [Text] [OW151338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 15 May 83]

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS LISBON--Gong Dafei, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs, today stressed the importance of developing good relations between his country and Portugal after being received by President Eanes in Belem Palace. Gong Dafei, who arrived in Lisbon yesterday, said that his talks with President Eanes covered aspects of international politics and problems pertaining to bilateral relations. [Text] [LDI62208 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1305MI 16 May 83]

SINO-VIETNAMESE CLASHES--The General Staff Headquarters has decided to once again attack Vietnam on a large scale. The material losses and casualties to our country will be larger than those in 1979. Although the clashes along the Sino-Vietnamese border now are of a smaller scale, we are spending 6 million yuan a day for this. [Text] [OW081558 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 8 May 83]

CSO: 4005/805

PARTY AND STATE

PRC'S FIRST WOMAN GOVERNOR NAMED IN JIANGSU

OW292116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Nanjing, April 29 (XINHUA)--Forty-six-year-old Gu Xiulian, a farmer's daughter, was elected China's first woman provincial governor at the sixth Provincial People's Congress of Jiangsu here today.

Jiangsu has a total population of 60 million, and ranks first in China in terms of industrial and agricultural output value.

A native of Jiangsu, Gu grew up in the countryside. She was forced to leave school because of poverty, but resumed her studies after the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. After graduating from a technical school, she worked as a turner, miller, technician and spare-time school teacher in a metallic company in northwest China.

She was later transferred to work in Beijing. She was appointed vice-minister of the State Planning Commission in 1973 for her outstanding work on the planning of the national economy.

Gu is also a member of the Communist Party Central Committee. She was transferred back to work in Jiangsu as a secretary of the provincial party committee in 1982.

Six male vice-governors will assist her in administering the province, all have worked in various posts related to industrial and agricultural production.

Jiangsu's new leaders average less than 50 years of age--or 15 years younger than the province's previous 11-member government.

CSO: 4000/122

PARTY AND STATE

TIE YING REPORTS ON PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW160415 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 83 p 2

[Report by Tie Ying on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress presented to the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 24 April 1983]

[Excerpts] Fellow deputies:

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, I will now make a report to this session on the work of the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress was formed in December 1979. I reported to the past sessions of the Provincial People's Congress on the work of the Standing Committee in the past few years. Here I will report to you only on the main work the Standing Committee has done since the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress last June.

In order to do a good job in international security in government organizations, groups, enterprises and institutions, the 18th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, held in December 1982, discussed and adopted the "Zhejiang Provincial Regulations on the Security Responsibility System in Government Organizations, Groups, Enterprises and Institutions." Since the regulations went into effect on 1 February of this year, internal security has taken a noticeable turn for the better and the crime rate has dropped as compared with the same period of last year. One of the important responsibilities of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress is to enact local laws and regulations. The local laws and regulations enacted by the Standing Committee have played a positive role in strengthening the socialist legal system and promoting the building of material and spiritual civilization in the province. We should further step up our work in this regard.

The legal system in the province has been strengthened in the past year. However, many cadres lack a clear understanding of the importance of strengthening the legal system. There are still phenomena of failing to abide by the law and strictly enforce it because cadres have no clear idea of the legal system. Therefore, we should pay more attention to giving publicity to the

legal system and conducting education in it and should step up our work in this regard.

To further implement the NPC Standing Committee's "decision on severely punishing criminals doing serious damage to the economy," the 14th and 17th meetings of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress heard two briefings by Comrade Wang Fang on the situation in striking at serious criminal activities in the economic field. Responsible comrades of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress inspected the struggle against economic crimes in Hangzhou, Ningbo, Taizhou, Lishui, Shaoxing, Zhoushan and other places and made suggestions on how to deepen this struggle.

The Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress presided over the work of electing the deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The 887 deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress were elected by the City and County People's Congresses in the province.

Since last June the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress has organized five inspection tours. To correct the unhealthy tendency of seeking personal gain by diverting funds earmarked for education and public health and using them for building living quarters, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress organized some of its members to make an inspection tour of Shaoxing, Zhuji and Huangyan counties in the last 20 days of last October. During the inspection tour the inspection team discovered many problems in the use of funds for education and public health. Some people paid no attention to actual results in using such funds, resulting in waste; some others diverted funds earmarked for education and public health and used them for building high-standard living quarters and hostels; some others squandered such public funds in violation of the financial system; and still others even embezzled such funds, seriously affecting the development of education and public health. The inspection team sternly criticized these phenomena and instructed the departments concerned to deal with them in a serious manner.

In late October last year, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress organized some of its members to inspect the construction of six key projects--the Zhejiang Refinery, the Zhenhai Power Plant, the Taizhou Power Plant, the Tingxia reservoir in Fenghua, the Niutoushan Reservoir in Linhai and the Shimen Reservoir in Tiantaili. After the tour the inspection team made suggestions to the Provincial People's Government on how to solve problems in the construction quality of these projects, the requisition of land for such construction, in organization and leadership as well as in the livelihood of construction workers and staff members. Attaching great importance to these suggestions, the Provincial People's Government held a special meeting to discuss how to implement them.

In order to promote a favorable turn in public order and to acquaint themselves with juvenile delinquency, some Standing Committee members of the Provincial People's Congress, members of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible comrades of the Provincial Higher People's Court inspected an institution for

juvenile delinquents in late December last year. During the inspection they publicized the party's principle of helping erring young people to change and of redeeming them by persuasion and education, thus promoting the work of disciplining and educating juvenile delinquents.

To promote the development of family planning work and effectively control population growth in our province, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress last January heard and seriously discussed a briefing by a responsible person on the Provincial Family Planning Commission on the province's work in family planning. Soon afterward the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress organized an inspection tour of Jiashan County, an advanced unit in family planning work. During the tour the inspection team commended the county for its advanced experiences and deeds. At the same time the inspection teams also made suggestions on how to further improve the quality of family planning work, how to give wider publicity to family planning as a national policy and how to improve maternity and child care. These suggestions have promoted the development of family planning work.

Members of the Standing Committees of the Zhejiang Provincial and Hangzhou City People's Congresses recently inspected activities conducted in Hangzhou City in connection with the civility and courtesy month. During the inspection they commended advanced units for their fine experiences and practices and made suggestions on how to bring along less advanced units in this regard. At the same time the inspection team, in coordination with the departments concerned, studied the sanitary conditions and traffic situation near Zhejiang Agricultural College and Hangzhou University and made suggestions on how to improve them. These suggestions have been referred to the Hangzhou City People's Government for implementation.

In the past year the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress has received parliamentary delegations and leaders from Yugoslavia, Algeria, Japan, Australia, the United States and other countries, thus strengthening our contracts and relations with those countries.

CSO: 4005/820

PARTY AND STATE

CYL-SHANDONG REPORT ON LEARNING FROM ZHANG HAIDI

OW101454 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 9 May 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--The CYL Central Committee and the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee recently submitted a joint report to the CPC Central Committee, suggesting that further activities to learn from and publicize Zhang Haidi be conducted throughout the country.

The report says: Since the CYL Central Committee conferred the title of "Outstanding CYL Member" on Zhang Haidi, her advanced deeds have evoked strong reactions from people throughout the country, especially the young. People have seen in Zhang Haidi the revival and development in the 1980's of the Lei Feng Spirit and the growth of a generation of a new type of socialist-minded people.

The report says: Zhang Haidi was born to a cadre's family in 1955. Because of pathological changes in blood vessels next to her dura mater spinalis, she underwent six major surgical operations from 1960 to 1976 that removed six of her spinal plates. As a result, she has since been paralyzed from her thoracic vertebra down. However, nurtured by the party and the people and with her concern and help, she has not been depressed or dishartened but has overcome her illness and various difficulties with indomitable willpower. She has studied basic primary and middle school courses on her own and has read more than 1,000 books on political science, literature, medicine and foreign languages. Through self-study she has acquired a college-level English language capability. She has also learned Japanese, German and Esperanto by herself. With help from comrades, she has translated more than 160,000 words of English-language material into Chinese. Despite her own illness, she has used the medical knowledge and acupuncture acquired through self-study to treat more than 10,000 patients. The communist spirit has inspired this paralyzed girl to forge ahead courageously and to create a broad road for herself by which she has contributed to the socialist modernization of the motherland.

Nurtured by the party and the people, Zhang Haidi has grown up. She is an outstanding representative of the socialist era. Her lofty ideas and advanced deeds reflect gratifying achievements toward building a socialist spiritual civilization since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Possessing the characteristics of a young communist of the 1980's, she

gloriously represents a new generation of disciplined people with ideals, morality and culture.

The report says: Zhang Haidi's struggle and deeds are a textbook urging people to forge ahead courageously. Conducting further activities to learn from and publicize Zhang Haidi will give tremendous impetus to a new situation in socialist modernization, strengthening the communist education of young people and training a generation of young communists.

The report urges that party committees at all levels strengthen their leadership over the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi. Communist Party and CYL members should take the lead in learning from Comrade Zhang Haidi.

CSO: 4005/820

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG PROCURATORIAL WORK REPORT AT CONGRESS

SK141049 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 April, Yu Jian, chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorial Office, delivered a work report at the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, pointing out that, since the reestablishment of procuratorial organs, the People's Procuratorial Offices at all levels across the province have shouldered the responsibility of safeguarding the unity and sanctity of socialist legal systems through exercising procuratorial right of dealing blows at enemies, punishing criminals and protecting the rights and interests of the state and the people.

Yu Jian stated: The People's Procuratorial Offices at all levels across the province have gradually put their work stress on safeguarding and accelerating the program of realizing socialist modernization with economic construction at its core. They have regarded the work of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way and achieving a fundamental turn for the better in public security as their central task. Continuously implementing the principle of strictly punishing vicious criminals in a timely manner according to the law, they have further strengthened the examination of cases in order to issue arrest warrants, bring suits against them and support public prosecution by appearing in court, thus, forcibly dealing blows at various counter-revolutionaries criminals guilty of murder, arson, hold-up, rape, explosion and robbery, and ringleaders of criminal gangs. All of their achievements have frustrated the arrogance of criminals and effectively contributed to the work of consolidating public security in the province.

In his report, Yu Jian stated: In line with fundamental changes in the country's politics, the People's Procuratorial Offices at all levels have actively engaged in consolidating public security in a comprehensive way by earnestly implementing the party's principle of dealing blows to the majority and educating or redeeming and reforming the majority and by relying on the party's leadership and social support. The broad masses of procuratorial cadres and policemen have gone out of their offices and deep into plants, rural areas, organs and schools to conduct extensive propaganda and education on legal systems. They have helped organizations and the masses at grassroots levels conduct guidance and education among those who have committed slight violations of the law and whose crimes do not merit arrest and indictment. In particular, they have gone among misled youths in order to enable them to mend

their ways. In line with their experience gained in handling cases, they have also paid attention to studying the law and characteristics of criminal activities and have, in a timely manner, offered proposals resulting in the enhancement of safety and criminal prevention work.

He stated: In early 1982, the People's Procuratorial Offices at all levels concentrated on investigating and handling serious economic cases. In 1982, the procuratorial organs by themselves handled 1,992 economic criminal cases, of which, 329 were serious cases. They brought suits to the courts against 1,136 criminals and recovered stolen money and goods worth over 5.7 million yuan. In handling cases, they have paid attention to discovering problems concerning work systems among organs, enterprises, establishments and units and have also helped units and departments concerned sum up experiences and lessons gained in problems in order to upgrade efficiency in handling cases. The People's Procuratorial Offices at all levels have also earnestly investigated and handled cases of illegally felling trees. In particular, after the issuance of "The Emergency Directive on Curbing Reckless Lumbering" by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the People's Procuratorial Offices at all levels, in coordination with the departments concerned, have conducted an overall inspection of reckless lumbering and have investigated and handled extremely serious cases of forest destruction. In 1982, the province accepted and investigated 353 reckless lumbering cases, dealing forceful blows at the evil trend of illegally felling trees.

In his report, Yu Jian stated: By upholding the principle of following the law whenever it exists, adopting strict measures when exercising the law and investigating and punishing everyone who has violated the law, as well as the principle that everyone is equal before the law, the People's Procuratorial Offices at all levels have seriously investigated and handled criminal cases infringing upon citizen's democratic rights and interests and have earnestly dealt with the people's petition letters and visits. The procuratorial organs across the province have paid attention to preventing erroneous arrests and suits and to correcting erroneous verdicts. They have issued additional arrest warrants for some criminal cases involving infringement on the citizen's democratic rights and interests, brought suits against them again and have again placed cases in the files for investigation and prosecution. They have also redressed all wrong and false cases. In short, they have accurately applied the law as a weapon to correctly deal blows in a timely manner to enemies, to punish criminals, to safeguard innocent people in order to get rid of the disgrace of criminals, to protect the citizen's rights and interests of democracy and freedom and to forcibly support the people in waging a struggle against criminal activities.

CSO: 4005/820

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WANG YOUQIN WRITES ON PLA SOLDIER'S NOVELETTE

HK190802 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Feb 83 p 4

[From the "Opinion Column," article by Wang Youqin "From Hongqi": "Author's Success Due to Realism"]

[Text] The novelette "Wreaths" has won critical acclaim and many have been moved to tears.

Its success is mainly due to its realism. It portrays the violence and cruelty of war. It doesn't conceal evil-doing in the PLA, even the use of "back-door" on the bloody battlefield. Nor does it hide the differences in opportunities for the sons of an army commander and a peasant. It exposes the calamities brought to rural women by the "Cultural Revolution."

Real life is full of conflicts between the bright and dark sides. "Wreaths" takes a strict critical attitude towards the latter. This indicates the author's strong sense of responsibility and morality.

Novels, however, are not records of real life. A novel portrays a life filled with the author's own faith, emotion and aesthetics. In recent years novelists have disclosed the mental wounds of the people caused by the "Cultural Revolution," looked at history through personal experiences, and studied the problems China has encountered in the course of modernization. "Wreaths" depicts the various temperaments and lofty deeds of the Chinese people.

Although the "Cultural Revolution" disillusioned many young men, the six years since have rekindled idealism. "Wreaths" paints a beautiful portrait of heroic figures such as Company Commander Liang Sanxi, Vice-Commander Jin Kailai, Army Commander Lei and his son Xue Kaihua, Aunt Liang and Han Yuxiu from the old liberated areas and the awakening of Zhao Mengsheng, a young officer from a high-ranking cadre's family. They have undergone hardships and gunfire. We esteem them. We need them as our pioneers.

"Wreaths" furnishes a credible background for these heroic characters. It has interwoven hardships with the bravery of the heroes and heroines in overcoming them. Indeed, war situations furnish scenes for novelists to depict noble emotions and courageous deeds. But not every novel is written so

vividly. The author of "Wreaths" has convincingly kept the heroes' love of their motherland, the people and their families in harmony.

Another noteworthy character in "Wreaths" is Zhao Mengsheng. He is also a hero, but of a different type, spoiled in childhood, he has been educated on the bloody battlefield. A first-class merit has not eliminated his old faults. A general's son, he, like many others of the same origin, has the privilege of choosing between a comfortable life and a noble one. The war has educated him, and he has finally become aware of the fact that there are many things in the world that are more precious than money and power.

CSO: 4005/814

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA CITES LI CUNBAO NOVEL AS MODEL FOR 'CREATION'

HK250854 Beijing JIEFANGJUN WENYI in Chinese No 3, 1 Mar 83 pp 102-104

[Article by Zhang Zhi [1728 1807]: "Strive To Make a Breakthrough in the Creation of Literary Works on Military Themes"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Last December, the Jinan PLA units held a gathering to confer an award on Comrade Li Cunbao [2621 1317 5508], author of "Wreaths at the Foot of a Mountain." Comrade Zhang Zhi, deputy commissar of the Jinan PLA units, spoke on behalf of the leading organs of the Jinan units. The following is a summary of his speech. We have the consent of the author to publish it here. [end editor's note]

At this award-conferring meeting, I should like to give my warm congratulations to Comrade Li Cunbao on behalf of the leading cadres and the leading organs of the PLA units of our region!

The novelette "Wreaths at the Foot of a Mountain," a creation by Comrade Li Cunbao, has outlined in depth a wide field of social life. It has truthfully depicted the typical environment of the counterattack in self-defense against Vietnam. It has successfully portrayed a group of images of the heroes of our time, who are noble-minded, full of emotions, and have various characteristics. It has passionately praised the revolutionary spirit of the commanders of our army unit heroically devoting themselves to the defense of our motherland. It is a magnificent anthem of patriotism and revolutionary heroism. The publication of the novelette has created strong reaction both in and outside the army. It has been highly evaluated by some famous literary critics and writers. Comrade Li Cunbao has provided rich, nutritious spiritual food to the broad masses with his diligent labor. His creative practice has illustrated the fact that a young generation of literature and art workers are sturdily growing up under the guidance of the correct principle and policy on literature and art formulated by the CPC since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Our present conference is not only an encouragement to Comrade Li Cunbao himself, but also embodies the encouragement and concern shown to all the comrades who have made their contributions to the revolutionary cause. It is our hope that Comrade Li Cunbao and all the literature and art workers of the army units in our district will be more modest and conscientious, guard against arrogance and rashness, sum up their experience, add to their achievements and create better works which are more

profound in ideological content, stronger in feeling and more satisfactory in artistic effect. With the experience in the creation of "Wreaths" as a starting point, I should like to make a few points on striving to make a breakthrough in the creation of literary works on military themes.

1. Clarify our orientation, and strive to make contributions to promote the creation of literary works on military themes.

As literary works on military themes depict the life-and-death struggle involving the future of the state and the welfare of the people, they are most often most expressive of noble sentiment, devotion and firm belief in the revolution. This is of particular significance in education in patriotism, revolutionary heroism and internationalism, and in developing the new men with communist ideology. The leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission devote much attention to the creation of literary works on military themes. The CPC Central Committee issued a document in June 1982, in which requirements were made on strengthening the creation of literary works on military themes in a big way. The writers of our army units should take this as our duty-bound task. Comrade Li Cunbao has set an example for us to follow in this aspect. For years, he has been persistent in living and pursuing the creation of literary works on a military theme. In the early spring of 1979 he rushed to cover the Yunnan front as soon as the counter-attack in self-defense against Vietnam began. In 4 months or so, he wrote over 100,000 words with militant passion, working in most difficult surroundings--in damp, narrow caves, and in jungle tents. Of the literary works written in this period, "Brave Soldier From the Family of a General" was awarded the first prize for contributions solicited on the theme "Praise of Heroes in the Counterattack in Self-Defense and in Frontier Defense." This year, he has published the heartbreakingly outstanding "Wreaths at the Foot of a Mountain." The writers of the army units of our region should all learn from Li Cunbao's spirit, make full use of the advantageous condition of being comparatively familiar with army life, be filled with revolutionary passions and a sense of responsibility and strive to make contributions to the development of the creation of literary works on military themes.

2. Conscientiously take the path of plunging into life, so as to provide a solid foundation of life for literary creation.

Life is the source of literary and art creation. It is the mother of literary works. To plunge conscientiously into life is the only way to do creative work well. The cleverest housewife cannot cook a meal without rice. Without materials, sole reliance on change in technique does not help. The great success of the "Wreaths" is because the author has persisted in plunging into the thick of life. Comrade Li Cunbao took nearly 3 years in preparing this novelette. Apart from making a lot of investigations in the Yimeng mountain area and in the army units of our military region, he covered the Yunnan front and later experienced life in the army units under the Guangxi command, which took part in the actual fight. This lasted for over 6 months. He made himself one of the soldiers and succeeded in obtaining a large store of touching materials. He became familiar with and got to understand the fiery hearts of the commanders and fighters, and this provided him with a solid foundation

of life for his creation. It is hoped that every one of us will get some revelation and rewarding teachings from the experience in the creative process of "Wreaths" and conscientiously take the path of plunging into the thick of life. From now on, professional workers in literary and art creation should go into the thick of life, and the time for this should not be less than 3 months. Amateur writers should devote much attention to experiencing, observing and gaining correct understanding of life. Of course, it is not only for gathering material for literary creation that we do so, but more important is the fact that while getting familiar with things and people of various types, we should at the same time learn from the heroes their noble thoughts, incessantly mold our own sentiments and raise our own ideological level. This is the only possible way to produce realistic, lively and moving writings.

3. Be bold and intelligent, persist in the creative principle of revolutionary realism, be bold in writing on the contradictions and conflicts that take place within the army and correctly reflect the reality of life.

The appearance of "Wreaths" has brought about immediate reaction from the literary and art world at home. One important experience is that the author is bold and intelligent. He did not avoid the contradictions in life, but depicted the heroic deeds of the army as well as its internal contradictions and conflicts. The author has his mind emancipated; while laying stress on portraying and creating the images of noble-minded socialist new man, he did not avoid the wounds left in the minds of our cadres and fighters by the 10 turbulent years, nor the unhealthy tendencies, nor "fear of disturbance in the rear" of fighters resulting from family trouble, and other contradictions and conflicts. Most valuable is the fact, that, taking a correct stand, the author presented the more important aspect of our revolutionary army--the images of noble heroes, and the magnificent revolutionary spirit. His work does not whitewash life but gives a penetrating view of its essence. It has given courage and hope to the readers and has outlined the soul of the army and the soul of the nation. It is hoped that every one of us will draw on this valuable experience; while seriously eliminating the ideological influence of "leftism," we should rid ourselves of the interference of bourgeois liberalism. We should incessantly set right our thinking in literature creation. Efforts should be made to mold the images of socialist new men--images with life and blood, noble sentiment, lively and heartbreaking. It is necessary to see the mainstream of the army units, be bold in revealing various contradictions within the people and within the army, be active in presenting how the army is fitoriously marching on while waging struggles with negative factors and backwardness, and encourage the people and the broad masses of men and officers to gravely march ahead.

4. Develop the spirit of self-devotion, study with diligence, and incessantly raise ideological level and artistic powers.

Well said is the maxim that holds: "Genius is 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration." A large number of readers are praising how "Wreaths" has touched the hearts of millions with its noble thoughts, fiery passions, majestic momentum and simple style. The novelette possesses an effective

artistic power that is heartbreaking and offers the readers enjoyment. With magnificent beauty. In my view, the fact that the novelette has produced such excellent social effect is chiefly due to the diligence and self-devotion of the author. Comrade Li Cunbao was transferred to the cultural troupe in our unit to engage in literary creation work in 1970. With a view to enriching himself, he has since, then, set store on the theoretical study of politics on the one hand, and on the other hand, has been reading with eagerness great works of literature by famous writers at home and abroad, and writing as much as he can for the sake of practice--so absorbed as to forget food and sleep. In recent years, he has published over 200 poems, and over 20 short stories and reports. As a result, ideology and artistic power have been continuously raised to a higher level. "Nothing is difficult if you dare to surmount it." In my view, the revolutionary spirit necessary in scaling the heights is also needed in the creation of literary works. I hope that the broad masses of writers of the army units in our region will follow the example of Comrade Li Cunbao and bring forth the spirit of diligently studying and self-devotion in daring to scale the heights. On the one hand, we must pay more attention to the study of the line, principles and policy formulated by the CPC, so as to lay a solid foundation in political theory and improve our ability in understanding and analyzing the reality of life on a fundamental basis. On the other hand, we must diligently learn from well-known literary works by both Chinese and foreign writers, ancient and contemporary; and learn to write in the practice of creative writing so as to improve basic skills in writing and create new literary works of high quality.

It is hoped that the CPC committees at all levels of the army units and the political organs in our region will strengthen leadership over the creation of literary works on military themes. First, it is essential to have a better understanding of the matter, and regard it as our own important duty to energetically promote and support such works. We must make plans for this matter, take a firm grasp of it and grasp it well so that good results will emerge. Second, attention should be paid to the construction of the force of literary creation, including professionals and amateurs. We must show concern for writers in their ideological and political progress and the remolding of their world outlook. We must keep in the army those writers who are influential, promising or successful. Third, we must support the creative activities of literature workers and help them solve practical problems in their creative work and in going into the depth of life, and in fully bringing forth the positiveness in their creation.

Last, it is hoped that under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, all of us will emancipate the mind and to all out in striving to make our contributions to the emergence of a new situation in the creation of literary works on military themes in the army units of our region, and let more beautiful flowers bloom in the "hundred flowers" garden of socialist literature and art.

CSO: 4005/814

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEIJING TV SHOWS PLA SHELLING OF VIETNAMESE

HK251457 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 23 April 1983 during its regular evening news broadcast shows a female announcer reading the news headlines, including the headline "Our Frontier Forces' Brave Counterattack Against Vietnamese Troops' Armed Provocations."

At 1118 GMT, after a report on the Chinese State Council's approval of the urban construction plans for Lhasa and Xining, the domestic television service carries as its 17th news item a 2-minute filmed report on damaged buildings and wounded people in Yunnan Province, the result of Vietnamese attacks, and also on the Chinese shelling the Vietnamese.

The filmed report, which is jointly filed by the Beijing television station's correspondents (Ji Baoan) and (Tian Maokang) and the Yunnan television station's correspondent (Zhu Xiaozhong), opens with several shots of the front of an unidentified office building which has many holes in it. It then shows two Vietnamese shells lying on the ground; several damaged houses; and several doctors treating several wounded people in a hospital, identified by the announcer as the Maguan County Hospital. After this, the film shows a hospitalized woman, described by the announcer as 19-year-old (Wang Zhenmei) of Bouyei nationality, who was wounded during the Vietnamese bombardment at (?Giaotou Street) on 17 April. It also shows a hospitalized woman, identified by the announcer as (Xu Yun), an "inhabitant of a border area," and her daughter who were both wounded during the Vietnamese bombardment.

The following segment, which is of relatively poor video reception, begins with a medium shot of a piece of Chinese artillery firing at unidentified Vietnamese defense installation. After a closeup shot of two unidentified PLA men watching the shelling, it shows several other PLA men working beside a piece of artillery. The film then ends with a short of several pieces of artillery shelling the Vietnamese. Neither the location nor the date of the shelling is given.

CSO: 4005/814

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BA YI ON DIFFERENCES AMONG PRC MILITARY LEADERS

OW011313 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] It should be pointed out that in the last 2 years there was a favorable trend toward stability and unity in our army. While there was still discontent among our army cadres because many of them were not completely rehabilitated after being framed and falsely charged, the relations between the leading comrades of the Military Commission and between the principal leading cadres of the various general departments were not so bad.

However, since the beginning of this year, serious disagreement over military strategy, over the question of which services and arms to be emphasized and over the import of weapons and equipment has surfaced among the few leading comrades of the Military Commission, the General Staff Department and the General Logistics Department. There are insuperable contradictions among them. As a matter of fact, the dispute at a recent Military Commission meeting over Comrade Wu Xiuquan's remarks with a West European delegation was not accidental. The difference among leaders of the Military Commission, the three general departments and the army over the army building line have become increasingly manifest to the point where contradictory speeches are being made publicly.

It must be pointed out that Comrade Wu Xiuquan's remarks run counter--to a certain degree--to the principle of relying on China's own efforts in army building which was long established by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. Pursuant to this Military Commission decision, Comrade Zhang Aiping officially announced in early March of this year that China will adhere to the principle of relying mainly on its own efforts in army building. In accordance with this decision, our government cancelled the contract to purchase 100 million pounds of weapons from Britain. Therefore, Comrade Wu Xiuquan's promise to the representatives of a number of major West European countries to continue to purchase weapons from capitalist countries was obviously an irresponsible act. His action has also made the differences among our army leaders public. It is an act detrimental to the unity of our army leaders and harmful to China's international prestige.

CSO: 4005/814

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEWSLETTER ON CAPTAIN OF MISSILE-FIRING SUBMARINE

OW091323 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Newsletter by station correspondent (Li Xueyin): "Striving For the Realization of Common Ideals"]

[Excerpts] A submarine carrying missiles sailed slowing towards its launch area in the depths of the vast sea. Standing heroically in the control room (Shi Fengli), captain of the submarine, was watching a television screen showing operations in the missile bay. At the same time, he issued a series of orders. At the launch control center, (Li Guiren), chief of the missile bay, was quickly and accurately carrying out the captain's orders. The two worked in concert in directing the launching of a missile from the submarine. People on the scene praised them as two good comrades-in-arms, like brothers.

Both (Shi Fengli) and (Li Guiren) graduated from the first class of a college run by our navy, majoring in sea-to-land missiles. With a strong desire to build a powerful people's navy to defend the motherland, they were simultaneously admitted to this institution of higher learning in the early 1960's.

Shortly after being admitted to the college, they joined the CPC together. Thus, communist ideals further steeled their determination to devote themselves to developing our country's sea-to-land missiles. Unexpectedly, however, the government of that hegemonist country perfidiously tore up agreements with our country several months after they were admitted to the college. As a result, the study of sea-to-land missiles had to be temporarily suspended. Thus, (Shi Fengli) and (Li Guiren) were compelled to change their majors. The two were assigned to a submarine squadron in 1965.

The news that our country had decided to develop submarine-launched missiles itself finally reached them. They were so excited that they could not sleep for several nights. They applied for assignments at the test area. Then, (Shi Fengli) and (Li Guiren) were appointed chief and assistant chief respectively of the missile bay of a missile firing submarine. Shortly after participating in simulated missile launchings, (Shi Fengli) was appointed captain of a missile-firing submarine, and (Li Guiren) took over (Shi Fengli's) job as chief of the launching bay.

The day for launching a missile finally arrived. With the order "fire," a missile whooshed out of the launch tube and soared from underwater into the blue sky. A short while later, the submarine received the message from the predetermined ocean target area that the launch had been successful.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LIAONING URGES NEW SITUATION IN MILITIA WORK

SK011044 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Short commentary: "Boldly Explore and March Forward by Opening Up New Paths"]

[Text] Militiamen are an important component of the armed forces in our country and are shock forces and new forces in building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Therefore, the task of making a success in militia work should be assumed not only by the people's armed forces departments, but also by the entire party.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there has prevailed in our province an unprecedentedly excellent situation in militia work. Across the province, 24 counties and districts have been commended by the Shenyang PLA units as advanced units which have implemented on a large scale the task of putting militia work on a solid foundation organizationally, politically and militarily.

At present, efforts should be made to create a new situation in militia work and to do a good job in conducting reforms so as to meet the needs of economic construction and the work for preparedness against war. To successfully conduct reforms, it is necessary to make further efforts to emancipate minds, to do away with out-of-date regulations and rules that are hindering the progress of militia work, and to boldly explore and march forward by opening new paths. It is also necessary to carefully carry out investigations and studies of all new problems in militia work after the enactment of economic responsibility systems in both urban and rural areas, and then to devise new measures and ideas in an effort to create something new in militia work and to make new contributions to safeguarding and building the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/814

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SICHUAN MILITARY, CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES COOPERATE

OW011345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0107 GMT 27 Apr 83

[By reporter Fan Sui]

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Some 170 military and civilian industrial enterprises in Sichuan Province have cooperated in setting up 20 economic associations which yield better economic results. At present, the motorcycles, television sets, bicycles, radio cassette recorders and other products produced by these associations have begun to show their marketability.

These associations, formed according to the principle of specialized cooperation and economic law, have broken the barriers of localities, departments and ownership, changed the situation of being big and all-embracing or being small but all-embracing, and avoided repetitive production.

The Chongqing Jialing Motorcycle Economic Association was set up in 1980. In the association, eight military industrial enterprises and local enterprises divide work according to their specialities and maintain a relationship of mutual assistance and mutual benefit with over 100 local factories. With only 1/3 of the planned investment and some 2 years' time, it has developed a capability of producing 150,000 motorcycles annually.

In the last 2 years, the production of the electronics industry in the Chengdu area was in a passive state because of market competition and high raw material prices. Later, 26 military and civilian industrial enterprises, cooperating with each other and dividing work according to their specialities, formed 3 economic associations producing television sets and electronic components. They develop new products and undertake technical transformation in a unified way. They have accelerated the renewal of equipment and the upgrading of products and have successively developed and produced more than 50 new products for the market, including color video recorders, differential mechanisms [cha zhuang ji 1567 6567 2623] and microwave transmitters.

In addition, more than 120 local factories in Chengdu City have signed contracts with some 40 military industrial units on technical cooperation and technological transfers. Some scientific research achievements made by the military industries have solved many difficult production problems in these enterprises.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MEETING ON BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK121026 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 83

[Summary] On the morning of 11 May, the Wuhan PLA Units CPC Committee and the Henan Provincial CPC Committee jointly held a mobilization meeting on the building of spiritual civilization by armymen and civilians. Hou Zhiyang, standing committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and director of the Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department, presided over the meeting. Zhou Shizhong, commander of the Wuhan PLA Units, read instructions given by general offices of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee on reports about on-the-spot meetings on building spiritual civilization by armymen and civilians. Ziu Zhengwei, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, read a notice issued by the Wuhan PLA Units CPC Committee and the Henan Provincial CPC Committee on extensively carrying out the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization jointly by armymen and civilians. Liu Jie, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, and Yan Zheng, political commissar of the Wuhan PLA Units, delivered speeches at the meeting.

Liu Jie said: [Begin recording] "While building a high degree of material civilization, we must also build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. This is a strategic principle for building socialist modernization. The activities of armymen and civilians jointly building spiritual civilization is a good method to carry out the party's policy on [words indistinct], a good way to further strengthen the unity of the army and the people, and a good form to [words indistinct]. In building spiritual civilization in the province, vast numbers of commanders and soldiers of the PLA units stationed in Henan Province have carried forward the glorious tradition of the people's army and have taken part in the activities of [words indistinct] and five stresses, four beauties, three loves, playing the role of vanguard." [end recording]

After affirming the role of the Henan PLA Units in building spiritual civilization together with civilians, Comrade Liu Jie continued: "begin recording] "In order to deeply and persistently carry out activities of the building of spiritual civilization jointly by armymen and civilians, first, we must act upon the instructions of the central leadership and grasp [words indistinct]. We must vigorously publicize the important significance of the instructions of the central leadership, of the building of two civilizations and of the

"activities of the building of spiritual civilization jointly by armymen and civilians so that it becomes the conscious action of the broad masses. Second, we must adhere to proceeding from reality, take a mass line, give consideration to local conditions, seek practical effect, and carry out the activities step by step. We must respect the intention of the masses and help resolve those problems which the masses are anxious to resolve but which have not yet been resolved through democratic discussions. Third, we must grasp central links, and carry out the education in communism and patriotism throughout the whole course of the activities. We must imbue the masses with good ideology and imperceptibly remold people's minds, thus carrying forward the spirit of serving people wholeheartedly and building new socialist human relationships of unity, love, and mutual assistance and cooperation. Only by so doing can we carry out reforms and educate people with communist ideology, concern ourselves with socialist modernization with the approach of masters, handle the relationships among the state, collectives, and individuals correctly, and make contributions to the country. Finally, the most important thing is that we must adhere to the practice of the whole party getting to work and various departments cooperating in carrying out the activities of the building of spiritual civilization jointly by armymen and civilians. The provincial government must continue to exercise leadership over the work of building spiritual civilization in the province. Governments of all prefectures, cities and counties must take the initiative in contacting local PLA units and in supporting and cooperating with each other. We must strengthen concrete leadership and adhere to the practice of jointly formulating plans, jointly checking our work and jointly summing up experience and promoting advanced experience. We must constantly exchange information and must pay special attention to resolving problems and difficulties which the army may meet in carrying out the activities of building spiritual civilization. Public security departments at all levels must draw support from the PLA in carrying out comprehensive treatment. [sentence indistinct] They must actively coordinate with the party, government, army, mass organizations, and other departments so as to make comprehensive treatment develop in depth and width.

"Comrades, we are deeply convinced that so long as we resolutely carry out the instructions of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, the drive of the building of spiritual civilization jointly by armymen and civilians will develop healthily and we will certainly make new and greater contributions to the creation of a new situation of socialist modernization in our province." [end recording]

Amid warm applause, Yan Zheng, political commissar of the Wuhan PLA Units, delivered a speech. He said: [begin recording] "Since the CPC Central Committee called for the building of socialist spiritual civilization, the PLA stationed in Henan has, under the correct leadership of the local CPC committees and supported by them, carried out the activities of building spiritual civilization together with peoples of various nationalities. This activity has now developed from rural areas to cities and from the building of civilized villages jointly by armymen and civilians to building civilized streets, civilized factories and mines, civilized shops and civilized schools.

"Up to now, there are a total of 1,300 civilized points in our province and many advanced units have appeared [words indistinct]." [end recording]

Yan Zheng further pointed out that in carrying out the activities of building spiritual civilization, all PLA units in the province must carry forward the glorious tradition of our people's army and help the masses in developing local construction. They must publicize the party's policy on rural economy and help perfect various production responsibility systems in rural areas.

Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial Government and the Provincial CPPCC Yu Mingtao, He Zhukang, Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Yue Xiaoxia, (Hu Qidi), Yan Jiming, Wang Huayuan, Li Baoguang, and Sun Huashan, and leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA Units, the Henan Provincial PLA Units, and military colleges (Liu Zhiyuan), Shang Tan, (Wu Shangli), (Zhou Diming), (Lai Shiang), (Hu Zerui), (Fang Zhuwu), (Yang Guotao), and (Zhong Shu).

CSO: 4005/814

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

ZHU BORU WELCOMED--Zhu Boru, a Lei Feng of the contemporary era, returned to Wuhan by plane from Liaoning at noon today. He was cordially met later by Wuhan PLA Units Commander Zhou Zhizhong. [Summary] [HK260511 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 83]

THAI NAVY CHIEF FETED--Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--Liu Huaqing, commander of the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife hosted a banquet here this evening to welcome Admiral Sombun Chuapibul, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Navy, and his wife. In their toasts, Liu Huaqing and Sombun joined in hailing further mutual understanding and friendship between the two navies. The Thai guests arrived here this afternoon. The PLA navy held a welcoming ceremony for Sombun on the plaza in front of the naval headquarters. Accompanied by Liu Huaqing, Sombun reviewed a guard of honor of the Chinese navy. [Text] [OW101940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1710 GMT 10 May 83]

CSO: 4005/814

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

AFTERMATH OF ZHU YUFEN SUICIDE CASE IN BEIJING

HK150357 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 83 p 3

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Zhang Heping [1728 0149 1627] and Hong Tianguo [3163 1131 0948]: "Beijing Properly Handles the Case of the Death of Woman Engineer Zhu Yufen"]

[Text] Recently, Beijing has properly handled a death case caused by people's jealousy of the able and the virtuous and by a desire to make things difficult for non-party technical cadres.

Zhu Yufen, a 48-year-old woman engineer and vice director of the Beijing No 7 Petrochemical Plant, was acknowledged as a red, expert, practical and hard-working intellectual by all the workers of the plant. She killed herself by taking poison on 27 November 1982, when she was responsible for the technical leadership of an imported project.

After her death, the Beijing City CPC Committee and the People's Government of Beijing City paid close attention to the case and directed the correct handling of it.

The Beijing City Economic Commission and the party organization of the Bureau of Chemical Industry have earnestly investigated this case. It has been pointed out that the most important causes for Zhu Yufen's death were the pernicious influence of "leftist" ideas and discrimination and prejudice against intellectuals. Zhang Quanfu, who was originally the secretary of the general party branch of the No Petrochemical Plant, and director of the plant, was influenced by "leftist" ideas and seriously obsessed with selfish ideas and personal considerations. In treating Zhu Yufen, the non-party technical cadre and vice director of the plant, and in admitting her to the party, he had adopted an extremely erroneous approach. He has a grave responsibility in this case. The party organization of the Bureau of Chemical Industry has decided to dismiss Zhang Quanfu from his post inside the party and has proposed to relieve him of his administrative duties. At present, Zhang Quanfu says that he sincerely accepts the punishments given by the organization. In addition, he has realized his serious mistakes.

To our great sorrow, Zhu Yufen, the vice director of the plant responsible for technical work, has passed away. However, a fair judgment has been passed on

her. Leading comrades of Beijing City were present at the memorial meeting when workers of the No 7 Petrochemical Plant and comrades of the departments concerned mourned the loss of the good cadre Zhu Yufen. The "Memorial Speech" points out that, before her death, Comrade Zhu Yufen cherished deep feelings toward the party, ardently loved the socialist cause and supported the line, policies and principles of the party. She was hard working but was not upset by criticism. She had shown the utmost fortitude and led a simple life. She was also strict with herself. The "Memorial Speech" also points out that, in addition to her rigorous scholarship, she had a deep-going and practical work style. She was imbued with a strong sense of revolutionary devotion and a high sense of responsibility. She had made some contributions to the development of Beijing's chemical industry and of the No 7 Petrochemical Plant. People deeply regretted losing her.

On 25 February, the party organization of the city's Economic Commission issued a circular on Comrade Zhang Quanfu's grave mistakes, urging all the bureaus, head offices of the companies and the party committees directly subordinate to the factories to "improve their work and draw a lesson" from them. The circular solemnly criticizes the erroneous words and deeds which exist at present and points out that some cadres, in particular certain party members and cadres responsible for leading work, fail to correctly treat people who are more capable than themselves. Instead of modestly learning from others, they do harm to them. Some comrades fear to admit intellectuals to the party because they find it difficult to lead intellectuals with political background. This is extremely erroneous.

Seeing that the general party branch of the No 7 Petrochemical Plant is organizationally lax, ideologically and politically weak, and that it is responsible for bringing about this case, the party organization of the Bureau of Chemical Industry charges it with the task of self-criticism. The party organization of the Bureau is consolidating the leading ranks of the plant. A capable cadre has been appointed director of the plant and a senior engineer has been transferred to the plant to bear the responsibility of technical leadership. Under the leadership of the Bureau of Chemical Industry and the new leading ranks, the cause which Comrade Zhu Yufen could not accomplish before her death is continued by others and people are speeding up the construction work of the imported project.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ZHOU HUI VISITS DEPUTIES TO CONGRESS

SK200407 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Excerpt] According to our reporters, most deputies of various nationalities to the First Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress have arrived in Hohhot City. On the evening of 18 April, leading comrades of the regional party and government organs, including Zhou Hui, Bu He and Ba-tu-ba-gen, paid cordial visits to the boarding places of deputies.

Comrades including Zhou Hui first arrived at the Hohhot guest house where deputies from the PLA units are staying to extend a cordial regard by shaking hands.

During their visit at the boarding place where deputies from Ih Ju League are staying, leading comrades emphatically inquired about the drought that occurred among pastoral areas in Otog Banner. As soon as Comrade (Lin Zhankui) told them that the drought situation had stabilized, Comrade Zhou Hui nodded his head and smiled.

During their visit at the boarding place where deputies from Xilin Gol League are staying, leading comrades including Zhou Hui were warmly welcomed with warm applause. While warmly shaking hands with Deputy (De-ye-yuan-mu-he), Comrade Zhou Hui stated: I heard that there was snowfall in your league. Is it bringing good soil moisture? (De-ye-yuan-mu-he) answered that the snowfall was just in time, and it will decide 80 to 90 percent of a bumper harvest in our animal husbandry. Then, Comrade Zhou Hui continued that it would be possible for you to have an extremely bumper harvest this year. Upon hearing his hopeful prediction, all deputies at the reception hall happily and simultaneously laughed. While Comrade Zhou Hui emphatically inquired about the situation prevailing in the enactment of contracting systems for animal husbandry, deputies simultaneously answered him that contracting systems are going well, really well. Hearing that herdsmen had just been given the right of grassland utilization, Comrade Zhou Hui happily stated that it is good for pastoral farms to act according to this way.

Upon hearing that deputies from Alxa League had mentioned that Alxa left banner had increased its rate of contracted herismen from 30 percent to 70 percent during the period since the regional conference of secretaries from party committees at the banner and county level, Comrade Zhou Hui immediately

inquired about results. (Hai Chuwu), deputy from Alxa League, stated that, following the enactment of contracting system, the sense of responsibility had become stronger; considerable fodder and grass was saved and there had been more and more people actively participating in mapping out measures and playing an effective role in combatting drought in order to protect seedlings.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PENG ZHEN WRITES TO JOURNAL ON PARTY EDUCATION

SK281102 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] On 24 January this year, Comrade Peng Zhen personally wrote a letter in reply to the editors of SHANXI QINGLIAN [SHANXI YOUTH JOURNAL] to recall the road of his growth with the party's education in his youth.

The full text of Comrade Peng Zhen's letter is as follows:

Comrade Editors of SHANXI QINGNIAN:

You asked me to recall my life in Shanxi as a youth and write something for your journal. I did receive my primary education on the party and Marxism-Leninism in Shanxi. Therefore, I should and want to write. However, when I held my pen, I felt that I did not have much to say because some of the new ideas I had valued so much at that time have long ago become common sense or guiding principles for the political life of party and CYL members. Therefore, I did not write. But I always felt that "it would be impolite to decline" your request. Now I will "fulfill my task" by writing down some impressions still on my mind on the party and CYL education of that time.

1. A rudimentary knowledge of historical materialism convinced me that the inevitable development of human history will ultimately lead to a communist society. This is the road of history itself, the road for the proletariat and the only way out for China. I was determined to take this road.

2. To walk on this road, we should accept the leadership of the proletarian vanguard--the Communist Party. We should also abide by party discipline and sacrifice our personal interests for the party and the revolution. I was determined to do so.

3. It is necessary to continuously transform oneself with the proletarian ideology and Marxism-Leninism and eliminate all the nonproletarian ideas; it is necessary to "go deep into the masses," which at that time meant to go to among the workers to temper and transform oneself. At that time in Taiyuan, those who requested to join the party should first go to work with workers for some time to be tempered and tested. When I recall this, I feel that the masses of workers of productive sectors greatly helped and educated me in the protracted course of struggles. At the same time, the

regular party and CYL activities, criticism and self-criticism were very strict. This played an important role in the ideological transformation of me and some comrades.

I write briefly for your reference.

With greetings.

Peng Zhen

24 January 1983

A facsimile of Comrade Peng Zhen's letter was carried in the fourth issue of SHANXI QINGNIAN published on 1 April.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ARTICLE URGES ATTENTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCES

SK112235 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Li Jianbai, chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, entitled "Strive To Create a New Situation in the Study of Social Sciences"]

[Excerpts] In the report of the 12th National Party Congress, development of science is defined as one of the strategic priorities of the four modernizations. The science mentioned here, of course, includes social sciences. Now we can hear few arguments which deny the tremendous role of natural sciences in the development of production. But there are still many people who do not have an adequate understanding of the importance of social sciences. When science is mentioned, natural sciences crop up in their minds. To them, it seems that social sciences are not science. Such a view is wrong.

As local social science research units, we should emphasize local characteristics, develop our superiorities and proceed from local reality to serve the economic and social development of the province, in addition to studying some necessary issues concerning the overall situation. We should attach importance to the major theoretical and practical tasks of solving such problems as those in our province's economic management system; rational geological distribution of the economy; industrial and agricultural economic structure; the system of cities administering rural areas; industrial, agricultural and commercial economic and production responsibility systems; agricultural modernization and economic and social reforms; construction of marketable grain bases in the Songnen plain; commodity circulation channels; the economic results from developing the Sanjiang plain; the party and government leadership systems; administrative management; population; family and marriage; youths; old people; urban development; immigration; and the relationship between the communist education and current policies. We should also pay particular attention to the application of social sciences. We should know that popularization of the knowledge on social sciences is not an easy task which everybody can do.

A very prominent problem is that our current contingents have an irrational knowledge mix which cannot satisfy social needs. The problem is mainly reflected by our present lack of knowledge on applied and new sciences and our lack of specialized personnel. In order to change this irrational knowledge

mix, we should strengthen all-member directive training: on the one hand, training current scientific research personnel in stages and groups in a planned manner to solve the problem of unitary and aging knowledge and improve the quality of these personnel and, on the other, training reserve forces in line with the orientation of scientific research. We should enhance our ability to study practical problems. Old, middle-aged and young research personnel should go out of their offices to conduct social investigations, help grassroots study and solve practical problems and learn from people with practical experiences. If we do this consistently, we will be able to build up a social science research contingent which has ideals and moral characters and abide by discipline, which has rational knowledge and age mix and which is good at solving major theoretical and practical problems in the four modernizations.

Party leadership is the fundamental guarantee for the development of philosophy and social sciences. The party leadership over social sciences is mainly manifested in its persistence in the guidance by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and its implementation of the principle of integrating theory with practices, the "double-hundred" policy and the policy toward intellectuals. We should exercise scientific leadership and allow scientific research institutes to perform their functions so that they will truly become advisory departments to leading party and government organs in making policy decisions. From now on, leading organs at all levels should organize scientific research units to participate in discussions before they make major policy decisions and allow these units to provide theoretical information, forecasts, countermeasures and plans. Leading organs should take the initiative in regarding scientific research as an indispensable step in making policy decisions. All party committees should place social science study high in their agenda. At present, we should conscientiously work out plans for social sciences, gradually develop scientific research institutes, build up research contingent and unfold research work in line with the needs and capacities of each district, department and unit, pay attention to the reforms of the research of social sciences and improve research facilities, housing and work conditions. We should further implement the policy on intellectuals. We should be clear-headed to note that many comrades still have not overcome the tendency of despising knowledge and intellectuals. This is the major obstacle to our implementation of the policy on intellectuals. If we do not take urgent, effective and solid measures to improve the obstacle, the stability and enthusiasm of the scientific research contingent will be impaired.

The motherland is in an important historical period of the four modernizations. In order to destroy the old and create the new, blaze the road for Chinese-style socialism and fulfill the arduous tasks for philosophy and social sciences, let us exert concerted efforts, be spirited, work hard and make contributions to the two civilizations with outstanding scientific research achievements.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' URGES MAKING PARTY STRONGER

HK250444 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Cai Changshui [5591 7022 3055]: "Build Our Party To Make It Stronger"]

[Text] The key to fulfilling the program and tasks set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress for carrying out socialist construction and building socialism with Chinese characteristics lies in strengthening the building of our party and turning it into a powerful force at the core, leading China's socialist modernization drive.

Under the new historical conditions, our party exercises leadership over state power in China. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has summed up the positive and negative experiences gained in its building by adapting to the change in the party as a party in power and by meeting the needs of socialist construction. Our party has combined Marxist-Leninist theory concerning party building with the real conditions of the CPC's building, thereby blazing a new trail in building our party with new characteristics.

1. To strengthen party building and to increase its combat capacity, our party has put forward three basic requirements: "A high degree of ideological and political unity," "wholehearted service to the people" and "adherence to democratic centralism." These three requirements have been followed since the establishment of our party; they were not recently formulated. However, this is the first time our party has clearly set these three basic requirements concerning its building and stipulated that all clauses of the CPC constitution should be permeated with the spirit of the basic requirements in light of the party's present conditions and its position in power. The three basic requirements have summarized to a high degree the main point of Marxist theory on party building. They have expounded the basic principles and law governing party building in terms of the party's guiding thought and political program, in the basic principles and in the regulations for party organizations. They have markedly shown the advanced nature of the party. To grasp these three requirements is to grasp the main point of party building under the new conditions and to grasp the key link in effecting a fundamental change in party style.

2. The party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and the laws of the state. This is one of the most important regulations for our party to correctly bring its leading role into play and to perpetuate political stability in the country. Under the socialist system, our party leads the state power organs to formulate the constitution and the laws as regulations to be adhered to by every citizen and by all organizations. This is an important form for our party to exercise its leadership over the state and all society. The constitution of our socialist state embodies in a concentrated way the interests and aspirations of the working class and people. It is the important guarantee of our socialist cause and people's democratic rights. The CPC is a tool of the people and class. The main purpose of our party leadership is to lead the people to realize their interests and aspirations and to ensure the rights of the people, enabling them to become masters of the country. To abide by the constitution and the law is to be subordinate to the interests and desire of the people. This entirely corresponds to the practice and principles of the party. Every party member and party organization at all levels has the sole duty to abide by the constitution and the law in an exemplary manner and should, on no account, violate the regulations of the constitution and the law.

3. The position of our party in power enables a great number of party members to shoulder the responsibility of leadership at all levels, to hold state power and to lead the cause of socialist construction. This has put forward stricter and higher demands on party members and cadres. First, we should persist in wholeheartedly serving the people and keeping close contact with the masses through to the end. Second, we should master the laws governing socialist construction and all kinds of scientific knowledge and skills for socialist construction. To wholeheartedly serve the people is the sole abiding purpose of our party. It is of great significance for the party, while in power, to wholeheartedly serve the people and keep close to the masses. On the one hand, the leading position of our party in state life has determined the line, the policy and the activities of our party. It has an important bearing on the common interests of the people. A good or bad party style will immediately affect the mental attitude of society. On the other hand, party members and party cadres in particular, are prone to be divorced from the masses because of the position of our party in power and the social and historical conditions in which the party is functioning. This requires party members to "always be ordinary working people" and party cadres to be public servants. They should always persist in putting the interests of the party and the people above everything and subordinate their personal interests to those of the party and the people. In the new historical period, the key task of our party is to lead the people to carry out the construction of socialist modernization. This requires party members and cadres to study hard and acquire cultural, scientific and professional knowledge as well as to be competent in all business and trades. If we fail to do so, it will be impossible for us to lead the people to fulfill the task of socialist construction and to give full play to the exemplary and vanguard role of party members.

4. It is the first time our party has made this rule: "Party leadership consists mainly of political, ideological and organizational leadership." How can a party in power give full play to its leadership, arouse the initiative of

state organs, economic and mass organizations and other departments, so that they can achieve the aim and fulfill in a harmonious way the task set by the party? This is a fresh problem the party in power is facing. The stipulation that "party leadership consists mainly of political, ideological and organizational leadership" correctly describes the fundamental principle of party leadership. It helps the party to resolve in principle the important issue of how to adhere to party leadership and to improve it in China's socialist construction. This stipulation indicates that the party exercises unified leadership over political, ideological and organizational affairs. The party exercises leadership by formulating and implementing its correct lines, principles and policies, doing its work well in organization, propaganda and education and encouraging its party members to play their exemplary and vanguard role in every sphere of work and every aspect of social life. On the other hand, the stipulation indicates that the party does not belong to an organization of state power or to organizations of administration and production. Party leadership should not be regarded as a government or administrative leadership or an organization of production in an enterprise. The stipulation correctly points the way for the party to strengthen its leadership and to enable state organs as well as economic and mass organizations to conscientiously and independently do their work on their own initiative.

5. Our party clearly has inscribed in its constitution the phrase "forbid all forms of personality cult." Historical materialism fully recognizes both the role the people play in history and the important role outstanding personages and revolutionary leaders play in social life and historical development. With their advanced ideology and outstanding ability in organization, revolutionary leaders are able to mobilize and organize the masses and to point out the correct way for revolution. They can to a certain degree promote the progress of history and speed up the pace of historical development. However, no one is a born leader. Leaders emerge through mass struggle. Their ideas and theories are, in the final analysis, the summation of the wisdom and the struggle experiences of the party and the masses. Only by conforming to the historical trend of the times can they play a positive role in the struggle opened up by the party and masses. Therefore, they should not be deified, idealized and placed above all others as "gods." The regulations of the party constitution clearly define that the party forbids all forms of personality cult. It is necessary to ensure that the activities of the party leaders are subject to supervision by the party and the people, while at the same time upholding the prestige of all leaders. No party member, whatever his position, is allowed to make decisions on major issues individually and no leader is allowed to arbitrarily decide matters on his own and place himself above the party organization. For this purpose effective measures have been adopted in the system concerning the leadership and cadre. These stipulations are beneficial to avoiding the reoccurrence of an over-concentration of power and personal arbitrariness and ensuring collective leadership and the unity of the party.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ANCIENT SCHOLAR CITED ON COMMERCIAL REFORM

HK281130 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Guo Zhengzhong [6753 2973 1813]: "A Brief Discussion of Ouyang Xiu's Thoughts on Commercial Reform"]

[Text] Ouyang Xiu was known for his literary achievements. However, his views on economic affairs were not accepted by everyone. Most of his 60-odd articles and memorials to the throne on social and economic problems reflected his inclination to reform. At least, he actively expressed his favor toward reform in matters regarding irrigation, water conservancy, transportation, residence registration, taxation, corvee and government monopoly. His proposal for commercial reform carried in his "Statement to the Throne Through the Ministry in Charge of Memorials to the Throne" is briefly discussed here.

On the 24th day of the 12th lunar month of the 1st year (A.D. 1040) of the Kangding period during the reign of Emperor Renzong of the Song Dynasty, that was, 2 years after the outbreak of the war between the Song Dynasty and the Xia Dynasty, Ouyang Xiu came to the Ministry in Charge of Memorials to the Throne and submitted a statement to Emperor Renzong. In the 4,000-character statement, he pointed out the social evils at that time and the conditions of the war in western China and proposed reforms such as "increasing waterborne transport of grain to the capital," "making the best use of land productivity" and "readjusting the profits of merchants." The text of this statement was carried in the "Draft of the Continuation of the Zizhi GONGJIAN Chronicle." In this statement, he proposed "readjusting the profits of the merchants." This proposal was a reform, in which the merchants were used to develop the economy:

"It is difficult for the government to enjoy monopoly in all fields. The government should share profits with the merchants in order to speed up commodity circulation. However, some people now propose seizing the profits of merchants and letting the government monopolize the market. As a matter of fact, the more the profits are squeezed from the merchants, the more seriously the interests of the government are harmed.... Instead of getting 100 percent of the profits, the government will lose some of the profits and get less than 30 percent. It would be better for the government to share the profits with merchant so that it will constantly get 50 percent of the profits."

This passage analyzed the dialectical relations between the nationwide commercial development and the contention between merchants and the government for profits. It explained the concept of "sharing the profits with merchants" and promoting commodity circulation. It also criticized the economic monopoly mentality and the government monopoly policy reflected by the idea of "squeezing the profits from merchants and letting the government monopolize the market." The system of monopoly of tea, salt and other commodities was a concentrated expression of this monopoly policy. The tea monopoly at that time had been repeatedly "revised." Instead of making progress, it became more and more conservative. It was, therefore, necessary to seriously sum up the "revisions" and completely reform the commercial policy. For example, the tea and salt monopoly system showed its defects more and more clearly with each passing day. Ouyang Xiu made this analysis:

"When a big merchant wants to promote sales of his goods, does he need to go to the market and sell the goods himself? There are small merchants and peddlers to sell the goods. The small merchants and peddlers do this for money. The big merchant does not mind them sharing his profits because he keeps a large stock of the goods. Although he makes small profits from the goods, when the goods sell well, small profits will multiply into big profits. Now, the government has an inexhaustible supply of goods. It does not want the big merchants to share its profits, so its goods pile up and become rotten. Why? A big merchant who is sagacious does not hesitate to make the peddlers work for him by giving them profits, and likewise a government should not hesitate to tempt the big merchants with profits. By sharing profits with merchants in this way, the government will multiply small profits into big profits! A big merchant will not go to the market to sell goods. Neither will a country magistrate do this. Such a method will not last long. Once the government aims at bigger profits instead of haggling over small profits, goods will sell well and money circulate quickly. Then, the state treasury will be easily replenished!"

Here, the concepts of sales promotion by big merchants, retail of goods by peddlers, multiplication of small profits into big profits and circulation of money were obviously derived from the observation and summing up of the laws of commercial development in the past. Ouyang Xiu was a poet, writer and scholar. Yet, he paid close attention to the social economy. He was not a pedant and was different from ordinary men of letters. What was still more valuable was that he applied these laws to economic affairs and took them as the theoretical basis for reforming the corrupt commercial policy at that time. He regarded the government monopoly of tea and salt as a foolish thing, which even the king himself could not do. He proposed that the government should, under the premise of taking note of the "inexhaustible supply of goods," adopt the policy of "tempting the big merchants with profits" and "sharing profits with merchants" for a period of time and "aim at bigger profits instead of haggling over small profits," so as to promote goods circulation and increase state revenue.

In ancient histories of China and other countries, the merchants always formed an important, complicated social stratum. The relation of interest between merchant and the government and the readjustment of these relations

were the crux of success of the commercial policy adopted by every dynasty. In particular, some big merchants had a great influence on the prosperity of the market and also played a role in monopolizing the market.

Ouyang Xiu said that the merchants "should not be summoned by order," "earned their living by making profits" and would never "allow their money to stay idle." His remarks incisively portrayed the nature of the merchants. His proposal for attempting and restricting the merchants affected the subsequent changes in the commercial policies including Wang Anshi's "method of market control." He held that the method of "completely squeezing" the goods from the merchants and meting out "severe penalties" for the merchants was a "bad" one even for the tea merchants. Prohibitions and penalties meant nothing to the salt merchants and peddlers. A "good" method was to "share profits with merchants" and tempt them with profits to speed up circulation of commodities. These ideas on commercial affairs were highly progressive. It was a pity that even Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty held that these ideas "should not be regarded as a model."

Marx pointed out: "A merchant's property always exists as money. His money will invariably play the role of capital." ("Das Kapital," Vol 3, p 365) The merchants' accumulation and use of capital definitely would promote the prosperity of the commodity economy and corrode and decompose the natural economy. The case of accumulation of money in a feudal autocratic country was different. There, personal privileges were above everything else. One who had power would have everything. Money could only play the role of an appendage to personal privileges. Very little of the money obtained by "monopoly," just like other feudal taxes, was spent on production. The money was exclusively used to pay the expenses of the imperial palace, the army and the officials' salaries and to improve the nourishment of the social "parasites" so they would be strong enough to suppress the people's resistance against the feudal autocratic rule.

In the final analysis, Ouyang Xiu's purpose of submitting his "Statement to the Throne Through the Ministry in Charge of Memorials to the Throne" was to defend the feudal rule and increase its economic accumulation. However, his proposal for reform based on the commercial laws might produce objective results far beyond this purpose. The good policy of arousing the merchants to play a special role in enlivening the state economy, or in other words, sharing the profits between the government and the merchants, substituted for the bad policy of restricting and punishing the merchants, and the policy and system of government monopoly were reformed. This certainly brought new prosperity and development to the feudal commodity economy. The logic result of these prosperity and development was the crumbling of the natural economy and the down fall of the feudal autocracy. This was perhaps beyond Ouyang Xiu's expectation.

Thus it can be seen that Ouyang Xiu's proposal for reform carried in his "Statement to the Throne Through the Ministry in Charge of Memorials to the Throne" is enough to change people's impression of him as a "conservative." Moreover, his many other proposals for reform showed his progressive economic thoughts still more clearly.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON ESPIONAGE, SMUGGLING NEAR BORDERS

HK300244 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Wu Hongye [0703 7703 2814]: "People Who Are Standing in the Front-line"]

[Text] On the long coastal front of our motherland, there is an active troop of the people's armed police force with the national emblem ensign on their caps. They are guarding the front gate of our motherland, fighting on the forefront. They bear the responsibility of the security administration of the frontier area, protecting the security of the life and property of the people and the nation, and safeguarding the sovereignty and prestige of the motherland.

Eyes of the Motherland

On a midsummer day, the officers and men at a frontier police substation on the Sino-Vietnamese border were lying ambush at a certain point on the border, which aimed to intercept special agents sent by Vietnam. A combat group of 6 people crowded in a small hut no larger than 8 square meters. Despite the high temperatures of the subtropical zone and the suffocating smell, they had been there for a solid week. But nobody expected that those foxy "devils" would change the schedule and the route of slipping into our side. It was the 17th day of their waiting for the enemy. At night it rained. In order to move to another guard post, the ambusy group had to move along a path scattered with pieces of stone at the foot of a mountain. Their hands and face were scratched by thistles and thorns, but no one cried out in pain. The mountain was steep and the path slippery. The cadres and fighters had to keep their bodies close to the ground, holding onto shrubs for support and moved on with great difficulty when they finally arrived at the appointed time at the appointed spot. They had been watching from midnight till daybreak, when at long last the enemy special agents fell into our ambush. When the foxy "devils" shakily put up their hands, they had to admit, "we did not believe you would come out and watch in such bad weather. We are caught, and this is something quite unexpected. We admit defeat."

At the frontier inspection station, the eyes of our frontier guards are like a fluoroscope and a microscope. A visitor from Macao was leaving the border with a young girl via Genghei, Guangdong. Nothing was questioned when

Inspector Zhong Weiwen examined their credentials. However, the expression of the little girl and her dress roused the suspicion of the inspector. A few questions were put forward to the girl and still no flaws were discovered. Zhong studied the credentials again and found that the girl was a pupil. Tactfully he asked, "What is the first lesson of the Chinese textbook for this term?" "'Light from the cotagonal building'!" she blurted out the answer. Now the cat was let out of the bag! For how could a child at school in Macao study the textbook used in the mainland? Through further cross-examinations, the person with her had to make a confession: He had abducted somebody's child and taken her with him to the mainland. Then he deserted her. Later he gave his own daughter the child's name in an attempt to bring his daughter back with him to Macao. In spite of all his clever calculations and intrigues, he never escaped the sharp eyes of our guard.

Pathbreakers of Antismuggling

The people's police armed force also owns a marine patrol troop; they are path-breakers of antismuggling on the sea.

On 21 December 1982, the antismuggling team of the armed police regiment of Pingtan County, Fujian, received a report from its scout that a freighter, flying a Panamanian flag, the "Zixin" of Yatai Company, Hong Kong, was anchored in the sea north of Mazu Island, and soon scores of smuggling boats gathered around her for goods exchange. The time was ripe. At about 1900, two of our speedboats set off in the direction of the "Zixin." The captain, Su Wuxiong was at first startled, but when he saw that the approaching men were all dressed as "goods exchangers," his heart was at ease. When the two speedboats stopped alongside the "Zixin," over 20 "goods exchangers" jumped aboard. While wavering in suspicion, the captain saw a veteran "goods exchanger" throw a thick wad of Hong Kong bills on the dining quarters table with a bang. This quickly made the owner of the cargo treat him with courtesy. At the same time, without being noticed, the other "goods exchangers" went into the key quarters of the freighter--the engine room, the bridge, the communications room, and so on. When the veteran "goods exchanger" saw that all was ready, he suddenly scattered the bills, worth more than over 100,000 Hong Kong Dollars, all over the table, and shouted, "get your goods out": The eyes of the smugglers were greedy at the sight of the money. Now all of them were busy counting the bills. But how could they expect, while realizing their golden pipe dreams, one black pistol after another would be aimed at their brows. When the smugglers fixed their eyes upon our men, they found the "goods exchangers" had all changed into armed men in military uniforms, with the emblem ensign of the PRC on their caps, and they were all paralyzed. And that was how the "Zixin" was seized, which had been carrying out smuggling activities 12 times along our coast and RMB2.67 million worth of contraband were ferreted out, which included Hong Kong currency, watches, cotton fabric, receiver-recorders, silver dollars and so on. This was achieved without using one single bullet but on the sole reliance of a 12 or so antismuggling guards and about 20 fishermen.

The antismuggling guards are not only pathbreaking fighters active on the sea but also in close hunt of drug traffickers on land. A frontier substation of

border security force is located in the southwest, close to the Golden Triangle opium-growing area. International traffickers often attempt to smuggle drugs to various parts of the world from there, causing harm to the people. During the 1982 New Year holidays, border inhabitants who crossed the border for trading were bustling about. A group of traffickers in the foreigners' street in Burma took advantage of the opportunity and bought a large quantity of drugs. They loaded them on a boat and were waiting for the boat to set sail. The border inhabitants rapidly reported the information to our frontier border security substation. It happened to be a weekend, and some of the cadres were already home. When the chief of the substation got the information, he immediately sent a cadre to scout the river banks, and at the same time ordered a guard to quickly notify the officers and men whose homes were in neighborhood. When the chief of the county regiment learned about it, he led a motorcade over at top speed. On the way they met a guard, Li Yi, who was on leave going to town. The moment he heard about the task, he tore his movie ticket apart and jumped on the back seat of a motorcycle heading for the substation. A well-trained group quietly got into the appointed position under the cover of night. The guards lay ambush on the two banks of a river on which the trafficker boat was bound to pass within our territory. The sand pit they lay ambush in soon turned into a water pit. For 5 or 6 hours, they lay soaking in the water. When the hands of a luminous watch indicated it was 0230, a wood junk fell into the ambush. The chief of the substation sprang to his feet and ordered an inspection of the junk. At this moment there was a great fuss on the junk; some of the men on the junk jumped into the river and swam towards the south bank. The guards lying in ambush on the south bank all jumped into the water to intercept them, while the speedboat headed toward the trafficker's boat like a flying arrow. The combat was soon over and 11,494 ounces of opium were confiscated.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGDONG HOLDS FAMILY PLANNING WORK CONFERENCE

HK251355 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Summary] From 16-20 April, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government held a conference in Yangjiang County on family planning work.

"The conference put forward the main demands on our province's future family planning work. They are that a woman of child-bearing age who has given birth to one child must take the measure to use an intrauterine device, that a woman who has given birth to two children must take the sterilization measure, that a woman who is pregnant beyond the plan must take remedial measures and that many births are to be resolutely curbed. The whole party and all people throughout the province must be mobilized to work hard for 2 years to thoroughly change our province's passive and backward situation in family planning."

The conference held that the province achieved certain results in family planning work last year. The whole province's birth rate and natural growth rate dropped. "However, work has developed very unevenly and the backward scope is still very large. The rate of multiple births is as high as 19.2 percent. The province has failed to fulfill for 3 consecutive years the population control tasks assigned by the state to our province and has lagged far behind its fraternal provinces and autonomous regions.

'With a view to quickly changing this backward situation, in accordance with the spirit of the instruction of the Central Authorities and in the light of our province's realities, the conference proposed that it is necessary to vigorously advocate getting married and giving birth at a mature age, giving fewer births and producing healthy offspring. We must advocate that each couple should give birth to one child. We must strictly control the second birth and resolutely curb many births. A woman who has given birth to one child must take the measure to use an intrauterine device. Except for a woman who is over 40 years old or for both a husband and a wife who have a contraindication, a woman should, in principle, take the ligation measure. In particular, a woman who has already had two children and is now pregnant must take remedial measures and also take the ligation measure. A woman who has already had two children but has not implemented birth control measures, a woman who has now taken contraceptive measures but has taken remedial

measures since 1979 because the contraceptive measures were ineffective, or a woman who has given birth to the second child since 1979 must first take the ligation measure. Those who are pregnant beyond the plan should take remedial measures."

The conference made specific measures for this year's family planning work and decided that within this year, it is essential to organize two upsurges in family planning throughout the province. The first upsurge will take place in May and June while the second will take place from August to the end of this year.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo and Vice Governor Wang Pingshan attended the conference and delivered speeches. In his speech, Lin Ruo emphatically said: "It is now the time when our province must grasp family planning work well. If we allow the current passive and backward state to continue to develop, we shall make a historical and irretrievable mistake." He demanded: "Party organizations and governments at all levels in our province must regard family planning as a central task and grasp it well. Numbers 1 and 2 men of the party and government must firmly grasp this work and be determined to grasp it well." Lin Ruo called on all people throughout the province to further deepen their understanding of family planning--a basic policy of the state, to spontaneously perform their family planning obligation and to continue toward the change in our province's passive and backward state of family planning.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGZHOU IMPLEMENTS CENTRAL ORDERS ON DISCIPLINE

HK260350 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Recently the Guangzhou City CPC Committee Discipline Inspection Committee held a conference on the city's discipline inspection work. According to the spirit of relevant meetings of the Party Central Committee and the Provincial CPC Committee, the conference proposed continually stressing the importance of maintaining a good party style to mobilize the city's party organizations at all levels and party members to fight against unhealthy trends and strengthen party discipline in an organized and planned way, to strive to usher in a new situation in discipline inspection work and to work hard to promote economic construction and the smooth progress of reform work in various fields.

The conference emphasized two outstanding tasks to be grasped at present. First, we must conscientiously carry out the instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Committee on resolutely stopping party members' and cadres' unhealthy trends in building and distributing houses and the open letter of the CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Committee to leading cadres at all levels in party and government organs and enterprises and undertakings throughout the country. Second, we must continue to carry out the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field and launch in a profound manner an education campaign against corrosive bourgeois influences.

The conference held: leading cadres should adopt an initiative attitude. Democratic life meetings should be held soon, at which leading cadres concerned would be required to carry out conscientious examination and criticism and self-criticism in respect of the problems in building and distributing houses and to consciously correct their mistakes.

The conference emphasized: Comrades who have committed mistakes in building and distributing houses can be treated leniently or can be freed from disciplinary punishment provided they are willing to move out and profoundly admit mistakes, pay compensation and return the occupied land and houses before 1 July, the deadline set by the CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Committee. If they persist in their mistakes, the party and people will not forgive them.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGDONG COMMENTARY ON BRITISH CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

HK251357 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Station commentary: "Seriously Study the Policy on Birth Control Technology and Create a New Situation in Our Province's Family Planning Work"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the spirit of the instruction of the Central authorities, the provincial conference on family planning work put forward the demands that a woman of a child-bearing age who has given birth to one child must take the measure to use an intrauterine device, that a woman who has given birth to a second child must take the ligation measure and that a woman who is pregnant beyond the plan must take remedial measures. These demands must be regarded a key point of our province's future family planning work. We must continue to change our province's passive and backward state of family planning. We must create a new situation in family planning work.

In the past, our province's family planning work was long in a backward state. Population growth could not be effectively controlled. The main reason was that the province did not implement the policy on birth control technology resolutely and well, in particular, the province did not seriously grasp well the policy that a woman who has given birth to the second child must take the ligation measure. The experiences of advanced units inside and outside the province in family planning have proved that there are many advantages of ligation for a woman who has given birth to the second child. In one word, we must ensure that by the end of this century, the population of the whole province should not exceed 70 million. In light of our local realities, we must unswervingly and completely implement this policy on birth control technology. To completely implement this policy, we must particularly grasp well ligation for a woman who has given birth to the second child.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GAP BETWEEN INCOME, LIVING EXPENSES IN RURAL, URBAN AREAS NARROWING

SK240735 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] The Provincial Statistical Department recently conducted a survey on the income and expense of 658 peasant families in 22 cities and counties and 1,150 worker families in 7 cities and 4 counties of the province. According to the survey, the per capita income, living expenses, food consumption and possession of consumer goods of the urban and rural people registered increases in 1982 over 1981. The increases of peasants were greater than those of urban workers. The gap between the income and living expenses of peasants and those of workers was narrowing.

Comparing 1982 to 1981, peasant per capita income had increased by 13.1 percent and worker per capita income by 8.5 percent, which was 4.6 percent lower. Per capita living expenses of peasants increased 14.6 percent and that of workers 7.3 percent, 7.3 percent lower. With regard to food consumption, the gap between urban and rural people's consumption of vegetable oil, pork, cotton, silks and satins was also narrowing. As far as sewing machines, watches, televisions and large furniture are concerned, the increases in rural areas were greater than those of the cities, thus remarkably narrowing the gap. In 1981 rural households owned 55.3 sewing machines per 100 households, and urban households 61.7 per 100. Compared to 1981, rural households increased sewing machine ownership by 11.1 percent and urban households, by 4.6 percent.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CLASS STRUGGLE WITHIN CERTAIN SPHERE

HK230452 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Yang Jianmin [2799 0256 3046]: "A Superficial View On the Quality and Quantity of Class Struggle Which Exists With a Certain Sphere"]

[Text] In China, after the elimination of the exploiting class as a class, class struggle will continue to exist for a very long time within a certain sphere. Having a clear understanding of the quality and quantity of class struggle which exists within such a certain sphere is very important to correctly understanding and handling the question of class struggle.

That today's class struggle is restricted within a certain sphere is not formulated by man. It is an inevitable phenomenon which is caused by historical factors. Historical factors mean the development and evolution of class struggle. After seizing political power and founding the people's democratic dictatorship, our party adopted the following different methods and measures according to the different classes and characteristics of different classes: it deprived the landlord class of its land and carried out socialist transformation with regard to the capitalist ownership of the means of production. Furthermore, it enabled the individual economy in agriculture and handicraft to take the road of collectivization, built the socialist public ownership system and carried out the system of to each according to his work. Following the establishment of the socialist system and the abolition of the exploiting system, the elimination of the exploiting class as a class is undoubtedly logical. What remains to be solved is the problem of hostile elements who are related to the exploiting system and exploiting class and who are hostile to and undermine the socialist system. These hostile elements have lost the economic basis on which the exploiting class as a class relies to exist. Therefore, their sabotage activities will not manifest in all aspects of social spheres, but are only social phenomena within a "certain sphere." In addition, the sabotage activities of various hostile elements are sometimes fierce and sometimes mild. But viewed from the whole trend, following the development of our socialist cause, the spheres of their activities will gradually become smaller and the number and capacity of their activities will gradually reduce.

We must have not only a clear understanding of the "sphere" in a "certain sphere," but also a clear understanding of the concept of the quantity and

quality of a "certain sphere." The quantity of a "certain sphere" mean: the quantity or such a social phenomenon as class struggle and the position class struggle occupies in the whole social contradictions. Since the elimination of the exploiting class as a class, class struggle has no longer been the principal contradiction which governs and affects other contradictions in China's political life. The principal contradictions in socialist society have changed from contradictions of a class struggle nature into contradictions between increasing the material and cultural needs of the masses and backward social production. Class struggle cannot be used as a principal method to solve the principal contradictions in the socialist period. The means and methods to solve the principal contradictions in the socialist period are to develop production and raise the consciousness of the people, that is, to build the "two civilizations." China's present social contradictions of class struggle nature are small in number and those of nonclass struggle nature, which are the principal aspects of social contradictions, are large. The quality of class struggle within a "certain sphere" means antagonistic contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. Social contradictions in socialist society can be divided into antagonistic contradictions and nonantagonistic contradictions. Antagonistic contradictions are not necessarily contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. There can be antagonistic contradictions among the people, but they are not contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. If we do not handle them appropriately, they will change into contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. Those which have not changed into contradictions between the enemy and ourselves are contradictions within the sphere of class struggle. Only contradictions between the enemy and ourselves are contradictions within the sphere of class struggle. Therefore, only by correctly grasping the "sphere" of the quantity and quality of class struggle within a "certain sphere," can we strictly and correctly tell social contradictions of class struggle nature from those of nonclass struggle nature, can we have a correct understanding of the concept that class struggle exists within a "certain sphere," can we effectively exercise dictatorship over various kinds of hostile elements; and can we protect the people's democratic rights.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

STOP 'LEFTIST' INFLUENCE AGAINST INTELLECTUALS

HK221455 Kunming JUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 83 p 1

["Short" Commentary: "The 'Leftist' Influence Must Be Wiped Out"]

[Text] A teacher, Chu Zhengming, of the Jiangcheng farm school has been beaten to death by his schoolmaster. This is indeed an astounding incident, making people fume with indignation. The incident shows: The "leftist" influence must be wiped out immediately. Today when the party policy on intellectuals is being energetically implemented in our country, such an incident is a great shock to all. It is an individual case, yet the lesson is painful.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have done a lot of work and have achieved great success in implementing party policy toward intellectuals. Nevertheless, we must be aware that due to historical reasons, the long-standing "leftist deviation" mistake has exerted a grave influence upon people's minds in viewing knowledge and intellectuals. Such influence is far from being wiped out either in people's ideology or in public opinion. In particular, the baneful influence of regarding intellectuals as the so-called "stinking ninth category," "reactionary academic authorities" and "alien-class elements," which was fabricated during the 10-year catastrophe, is still deeply embedded in the minds of some people. Therefore, such people easily seize on something and make a big issue of it and "come down with the big stick" upon intellectuals. They despise and repress intellectuals by sticking to the reactionary theory of family lineage. The assailant Zhao Yaoxing is in fact an absolute blockhead, who knows neither professional knowledge nor party policies, yet his mind is alive with the pell-mell influence of the "leftist" mistake. How could such a person be in a leading post of a school? How could he properly implement the educational policy of our party? In order to protect the seriousness of party discipline and state laws, it is absolutely necessary to resolutely deal with all cases of violating the law and discipline.

The realization of the four modernizations is a great cause hitherto unknown in our country. The key to the success or failure of the four modernizations lies in making the people masters of modern science and culture. Intellectuals are valuable wealth of our country in socialist construction. Bringing their role into play is by no means an expedient measure, but a key problem

which bears close rapport with the future and destiny of the state. To this end, our comrades in leading posts must size up the present situation, wipe out the "leftist" influence in mind and free themselves from the outworn, ignorant and backward concept concerning intellectuals. They must earnestly examine the work of implementing the party policy toward intellectuals in the districts, departments and units where they are now working so that "all heroes will be able to display their prowess" and all intellectuals will be able to make greater contributions under the sunshine of the party policy.

Furthermore, we must note that teachers are still far from being respected in some places. One of the main reasons leading to such a situation is that some people are poorly educated, so they belittle knowledge and science. Of course, it will take time to change such a situation, but at present, we must do everything possible to dignify the social position of teachers. We must guide students, their parents and the whole society to respect the work of teachers. Only by so doing will it be possible to arouse the enthusiasm of teachers to cultivate more talented people for our great cause of the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SICHUAN CALLS FOR CURB ON TEACHER MALTREATMENT

HK270411 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, on 8 April, the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and Government approved and circulated the report submitted by the following seven units: the provincial CPC committee propaganda department, the provincial commission for inspecting discipline, the provincial public security bureau, the party group of the provincial procuratorate, the party group of the provincial court of justice, the provincial bureau of education and the provincial federation of trade unions. The report called for an immediate stop to the evil trend of insulting and beating primary and middle school teachers.

The report asked the leading cadres at various levels to take a lead in studying and propagating the spirit of the 12th Congress, and strive to have a good understanding of the function and position of intellectuals and science and education in the construction of the four modernizations. They should put into practice the party's policy concerning intellectuals, and conduct investigations once more, regarding the cases of insulting and beating teachers, and take timely and appropriate measures. All those cases not yet settled should be dealt with before the end of June. All those cases improperly handled should be reexamined and properly handled. Decisions concerning these cases not yet made should be supervised by party or government authorities for their effective implementation. Those persons who resist the implementation of the decisions should be held accountable, and serious offenses should be punished. All those who previously insulted or beat teachers should make self-criticism publicly and express regrets or apologies to the victims, and they must be responsible for medical expenses, compensation for inability to attend classes and other related expenses. Serious offenders should be punished in accordance with relevant regulations and rules of the party and the state. Cadres or party members who have committed these offenses should be more severely dealt with and their wrong acts should by no means be tolerated or appeased.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ENSURE TRAINING OF MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES

HK260922 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 83 p 3

["Nationality Forum" by Fang Yan [2455 6056]: "Devote Great Efforts to Training Minority Nationality Cadres"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in our region have earnestly implemented the party's nationality policies and corrected "leftist" mistakes made during and before the "Cultural Revolution." The people and cadres of various nationalities, when joining efforts in building the four modernizations, have been getting on well with each other, learning from and helping each other. Commendable deeds are continuously springing up. However, some people still do not pay due attention to the work of training minority nationality cadres. Some responsible cadres have not attended to this work for a long time. There is also a shortage of concrete measures for giving ideological education and professional training to existing minority nationality cadres. This state of affairs does not conform with the requirements of further improving nationality relations and speeding up the building of the four modernizations.

Giving autonomy to regions inhabited by minority nationalities is a basic policy of our party, which is designed to eliminate inequality between different nationalities left over by the previous ruling classes who practices the system of oppressing minority nationalities, and to correctly solve problems concerning nationality relations. Energetically training a contingent of minority nationality cadres who can faithfully carry out the party's principles and policies, closely link themselves with the masses of minority nationalities, have a good command of modern scientific and cultural knowledge and work ability in various professions, so as to raise the proportion of minority nationality cadres in relation to the total number of cadres to the level corresponding to the proportion of the present population of minority nationalities, constitutes an essential step for perfecting the autonomy in regions inhabited by minority nationalities and ensuring that minority nationalities can really be masters of their autonomous regions. At present, we should continue to increase the number of minority nationality cadres and, at the same time, adopt effective measures to train existing minority nationality cadres in an active way. It is necessary to promote outstanding young and middle-aged cadres with both political integrity and professional

capability, who are popular with the masses, to leading posts of party organizations, governments and mass organizations at all levels and to ensure that they have both power and responsibility. We must make our cadre ranks have a characteristic of minority nationalities and they must be faithful to communism. Therefore, when developing minority nationality cadre ranks, we should strengthen communist education for them.

At present, there are a large number of Han nationality cadres and technical personnel. They have established close ties with the people of Han, Hui and other nationalities in our region. Henceforth, in order to change the backward face of our region, it is necessary for both Han nationality cadres and minority nationality cadres to show respect for each other, to be united and to help each other. The party central leadership recently stressed: In the regions inhabited by minority nationalities, Han nationality cadres must establish the correct viewpoint that they will not succeed in any field of their work if they are separated from minority nationality cadres; and minority nationality cadres should also establish a viewpoint that they will get nowhere if they are separated from Han nationality cadres.

Party organizations at all levels in our region must further enhance their conscientiousness in implementing the party's nationality policies, take it as their unshirkable duty to help and train minority nationality cadres in an active way, and further develop socialist nationality relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance so as to make new contributions.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CIRCULAR ON NATIONALITY UNITY EDUCATION

HK240551 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee issued a circular yesterday on launching a nationality unity education month throughout the region. The circular said: Implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthening nationality unity is a long-term strategic task, a major content of building socialist spiritual civilization in the region, and a major guarantee for creating a new situation in socialist modernization in the region. Nationality unity is the overall situation in Xinjiang. We cannot neglect or forget this overall situation at any time.

The circular said: Last year's gathering to commend units and individuals in promoting nationality unity proposed that May every year be a month of education in nationality unity. This is a good form of conducting education in nationality policies and unity for the people of all nationalities." The circular demanded that the region do a good job in the following tasks:

1. During the education month, it is necessary to conduct concentrated re-education in the Marxist view of nationality and the party's nationality policies.
2. It is necessary to conduct a variety of propaganda work during the education month. The region must use all media to conduct education in nationality policies and unity.
3. It is necessary to launch activities of promoting friendly contacts between nationalities during the education month. Party committees should promote understanding and contacts between cadres and masses of different nationalities by holding forums, meetings of heart-to-heart talks, and get-togethers.
4. During the education month, it is necessary to launch the drive to learn from Lei Feng and progressive figures.
5. During the month, it is necessary to seriously check on the implementation of nationality policies. Good experiences should be promptly summed up and popularized. With regard to outstanding problems in nationality unity,

it is necessary to take the stand of party spirit and party policies in seriously solving and handling them.

6. It is necessary to strengthen specific leadership over the nationality unity education month activities.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

REGULATIONS ON RESETTLING URBAN RESIDENTS

SK271128 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Heilongjiang Province's provisional regulations on the people who have to move and resettle due to urban construction have been promulgated and carried out.

The regulations include five articles: General rules, an article concerning the resettlement of some residents, an article on the settlement of the units that have to move to other areas, an article on handling movement and re-settlement difficulties and an article on rewards, penalties and duties.

The article on rewards and penalties stipulates: The units and households that enthusiastically support urban construction and are willing to move into homes smaller than their original ones will be rewarded with 20 percent of the investment that is made in the newly constructed housing space equal to their loss. Households that are willing to move to other areas within a set time will be rewarded in line with the actual conditions of the move. The funds for rewards will be paid by the units that use the vacated lands for construction. The units that use the lands for construction will deduct the movement subsidies of those who invent excuses to delay and not to move after the specified date.

The units and individuals that violate this article, willfully make trouble, refuse to move and hold up the construction will be forced to move within the specified time by departments in charge of the movement work. Those who refuse to move after the specified date will be forced to move and dismantle their houses. Workers who dismantle houses will be paid with materials gained from the dismantled houses. The units and households that are forced to move will be re-settled in original areas and assume responsibility for their own losses.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WORKERS' IDEOLOGICAL JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED

OW241415 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 18 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] Preparations are being actively made for publishing SIXIANG ZHENGZHI GONGZUO YANJIU [STUDY OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL WORK] (bimonthly). The journal, the first in China that discusses the ideological and political work among industrial workers and staff members, will begin publication in August this year. The Chinese Society for Studying the Ideological and Political Work Among Workers and Staff Members was set up in Beijing on 18 January 1983, under the sponsorship of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the research office of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, the State Economic Commission and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. SIXIANG ZHENGZHI GONGZUO YANJIU is the journal of the society. The primary task of the journal is to organize and urge the ideological and political workers and the theoretical workers in China's enterprises to work under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, systematically sum up our party's traditional experience in the ideological and political work and study the characteristics and laws of the ideological and political work in various enterprises in the new period.

SIXIANG ZHENGZHI GONGZUO YANJIU journal is a journal in which the ideological and political workers and the theoretical workers exchange information, sum up experience and study questions. It is primarily intended for the cadres of leading organs of industrial and communications, finance and trade, capital construction, state farm and land reclamation and military industry departments, of the political departments of their subordinate enterprises, and of the party, government, trade union and CYL organizations; ideological and political research organizations of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and of various urban trades and professions; and related social science research units, colleges and individual political researchers.

Subscriptions and contributions are welcome.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GANSU GOVERNOR DEMANDS WORK STYLE IMPROVEMENTS

HK090252 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 83

[Excerpts2 At the second enlarged meeting of the provincial government this year, which opened yesterday morning, Governor Chen Guangyi put forward four demands on improving the government work style: 1) On the basis of completing structural reform, set up post responsibility systems and put them on a sound basis; 2) establish a scientific work system and improve work efficiency; 3) go deep into reality and the grassroots to solve problems; 4) seriously implement the party's democratic centralism and uphold the system of integration of collective leadership with individual division of responsibility.

Chen Guangyi said: The structure and the leadership groups of the provincial government have been defined and assigned one after another. Following that, we must get a good grasp of structural reform within the departments, assign the personnel and the establishment, and establish a new work order. We must institute tight and scientific post responsibility systems.

Chen Guangyi hoped that responsible comrades of the provincial government and departments would spend at least 2 to 3 months a year conducting investigations and solving problems in the grassroots. They will also submit written reports.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGXI'S NEW GOVERNMENT CHAIRMAN WEI CHUNSHU INTERVIEWED

HK041007 Beijing ZHONGQUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0106 GMT 4 May 83

[Article by ZHONGQUO XINWEN SHE reporter Li Yanzhu [2621 1693 2134]: "Visiting Wei Chunshu, new chairman of the Guangxi Regional Government"--ZHONGQUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Nanning, 4 May (ZHONGQUO XINWEN SHE)--At the first session of the Sixth Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Congress, held in the latter part of April, Wei Chunshu, a Zhuang nationality cadre and three times mayor of Nanning, was elected chairman of the regional government. He is the third leading member of the Zhuang nationality, after Wei Guoqing and Tan Yingji, to hold an important administrative post in Guangxi.

The moment he assumed office, Wei Chunshu immediately dealt personally with the reform of the organizational structure and two important cases left behind by the "Cultural Revolution," and his work schedule is fully booked. The reporter went to the government office several times without meeting him and could only hear some old stories about him from the cadres working around him.

1. Wei Chunshu often went to the lower levels to listen to the voice of the townspeople. The paving of hundreds of small streets and lanes, the planting of trees, the addition of bus stops, the installation of thousands of rubbish bins in the city area, and the opening of scenic spots to the public on holidays have been implemented by him as a result of listening to the demands of the masses. Recently, the new chimney of a restaurant in a busy section of the city was disturbing the surrounding residents, and the resident representatives called on Wei Chunshu to "ledge a complaint." He took advantage of his midday rest period to have a talk with the manager and the cook, changed the design of the chimney and brought tranquility to the neighborhood.

2. Wei Chunshu is realistic in his style of work. In 1981, some people in Guangxi still had misgivings regarding the policy of practicing the responsibility system in the countryside. He called a meeting of representatives of outstanding households in the suburb of Nanning, personally made a speech supporting the responsibility system and encouraged some of the peasants to become better off first.

One recent afternoon, the reporter paid a sudden visit to Wei Chunshu's house and found him using the time before his midday rest to wash his clothes. "There is already a craze among the townspeople of Nanning for washing machines, and they are readily available on the market, why don't you buy a washing machine?" He simply replied: "It is force of habit. Washing clothes is also a form of relaxation."

Wei Chunshu is of medium height and strong physique. He is modest and amiable in his bearing. When we talked about his new post, he said: "The deputies have elected me chairman of the autonomous region, and I must redouble my efforts to consult the people of Guangxi more and to run things better in Guangxi."

The reporter asked: "There are reflections in the region and even abroad that the prices of non-staple foodstuff in Guangxi are too high. What is your opinion?"

Wei Chunshu replied: "I have already noticed this fact. I have already called a special meeting to study this matter. We have set up a non-staple foodstuff office and hope that the situation will change shortly."

The reporter asked: "I heard that the moment you took office you personally dealt with the problems left behind by the 'Cultural Revolution.'"

Wei Chunshu replied: "This is true! These problems left behind by history are products of the ultraleftist line. They hamper the four modernizations and must be solved. The injured parties, regardless of whether in Guangxi or outside the region, will be compensated for their spiritual injuries, for the regional people's government will certainly implement the policy of the central government."

When discussing the question of the construction of Guangxi, Wei Chunshu expressed agreement with the Sixth 5-Year Plan worked out by the former government for Guangxi, and said that he would resolutely carry it out. He confidently said: "With the experience of our predecessors and the joint effort of all the people, there is great hope for Guangxi."

As we shook hands to take leave, Chairman Wei Chunshu asked the reporter to convey his regards to the overseas compatriot of Guangxi descent. He also expressed welcome to people of the intellectual circles returning to develop their native place.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YUNNAN CONFERENCE ON PARTY SCHOOLS CLOSES

HK120130 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Report: "Speed Up Leading Cadres' Regular Training in the Spirit of Reform"]

[Text] The second provincial conference on party school work, which was held by the Provincial CPC Committee, ended in Kunming on 28 April. The core of the conference discussion was to convey and act in the spirit of the 2d National Conference on Party School Work and to discuss the problem of implementing regular education of party schools at all provincial levels.

Based on the thorough study of the spirit of the 2d National Conference on Party School Work and relevant documents and thorough discussion in accordance with reality, the participating comrades defined the guiding principle for running the party school during the new era: party schools at all levels must put the emphasis on short-term cadre rotation training and then gradually shift the emphasis to regular training in order to train the party and government leadership core which will be revolutionized, younger, better educated and specialized, and to meet the demand of socialist modernization. The conference defined the basic tasks of regular party school education as producing a party and government leadership core that possesses communist political awareness, strong party spirit, good style of work and knowledge of modernization by arming them with basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, principles and policies of the party, and essential modern scientific knowledge. The conference also defined the process of regularizing party school education, which is also the process of overall reform of party school work. We must resolutely act in accordance with the resolution of the CPC Central Committee to strive to carry out education regularization in the party schools, to create a new situation in party school work, and to make contributions in running the party schools better.

Zhao Tingguang, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, made a summing up at the conference yesterday. He stressed that regularization of party school education and speeding up training of the party and government leadership core at all levels to suit the requirements of the four modernizations is an objective demand at the new era. It is also a major issue which has important bearing on the rise and fall of the party and the state. Party schools bear the responsibility of training and rotation training of the party and government leadership core, which is the most important part of cadre

education. We must from now on gradually see to it that all cadres who will assume principal leading posts in the party and government at provincial or prefectual level must receive training from the central party school. Those cadres who will assume principal leading posts in the party and government at county, district, or town level must receive training from provincial, prefectual or county party schools. We must from now on treat the record of party schooling as one of the essential qualifications of the cadre when assuming principal leading posts under CPC committees at all levels. Party schools at all levels must understand the importance of the new era, do the work of self-construction well, and strive to create new conditions in order to run the party schools better.

Comrade Zhao Tingguang said: To gradually shift the emphasis from short-term rotation training to regular training in the party school is an historical change in party school education and is an inevitable requirement in the course of our socialist construction development. Party schools at all levels must adapt themselves to this historical change. Since our province is a multiracial province located on the frontier and is relatively backward in economic and cultural standards, we must work out our local plan in accordance with realities and in a truth-seeking way. We must ensure quality when we work out the overall plan and avoid doing it indiscriminately or rushing headlong into action. We must make proper arrangements for regularizing cadre education. Not only must we work out the long-term plan, but also the plan for this year, which is more important. We must fix the number of schools and classes. Those relatively small counties which cannot run their own classes may join together to form one. The classes offered will coexist with training and rotation training from now on at the same time. Furthermore, we must offer cultural classes for those leading party and government cadres on active duty whose cultural standards are comparatively low, in order to let these well-experienced cadres with strong party spirit and good working style but low cultural standards bring their functions into play through cultural lessons.

Comrade Zhao Tingguang finally said: Strengthening of the leadership over the party schools by party committees at all levels is the key to achieving the regularization of party school education. He hoped that all Provincial CPC Committee members and provincial government departments will care for, support, and help party schools to achieve education regularization by assisting them to solve the practical problems such as school location, school building, establishment and funds, in accordance with relevant regulations.

Participants of the conference totalled more than 300 people, including responsible persons of organizations of provincial, prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees, propaganda organs and party schools, and comrades from cadre schools under the provincial authorities and provincial departments concerned.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW GOVERNOR, VICE GOVERNORS

HK020735 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Yunnan's new provincial governor and vice governors have been elected during the First Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Here are the biographic sketches of the new governor and vice governors.

Governor: Pu Chaozhu, male, 53, Han nationality, senior middle school education, from Huaning County, Yunnan Province, joined the CPC in February 1948. He successively held the posts of battalion political instructor and member of Regimental CPC Committee of the PLA Yunnan-Guizhou-Guangxi Border Region column. Since liberation, he has successively held the posts of vice magistrate of Huaning and Chenggong Counties, chief of Yuxi Prefectural Tax Bureau, deputy secretary of the Xinping County CPC Committee and vice magistrate of this county, deputy director and director of the financial and trade department of the Yuxi Prefectural CPC Committee, secretary of the Xinping County CPC Committee, vice director of the financial office of the Yuxi Prefectural Administrative Office, deputy secretary of the Yuxi Prefectural CPC Committee, commissioner of the Yuxi Prefectural Administrative Office, secretary of the Yuxi Prefectural CPC Committee, first political commissar of the Yuxi Military Subarea, and acting governor of Yunnan Province.

Vice Governor: Zhu Kui, male, 53, Han nationality, junior middle school education, from Peixian County, Jiangsu Province, joined the revolution in July 1945 and joined the CPC in February 1947. He successively held the posts of cadre of civil transport department and political instructor of the logistics department of a certain unit. Since liberation, he has successively held the posts of director of police substation, deputy section chief, and political assistant to the public security bureau of Anshun Prefecture, Guizhou Province, section chief of the designing company of the Southwest Nonferrous Metal Bureau, deputy secretary of the CPC Committee of the Kunming Prospecting Company under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, deputy secretary of the CPC Committee of the Kunming Nonferrous metallurgical Designing Institute, secretary of the CPC Committee of the ironworks of the Kunming Iron and Steel Company, deputy secretary and then secretary of the CPC Committee of the Kunming Iron and Steel Company, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee and deputy secretary of the CPC Committee of the (Laochang) Silicon Mine of the Yunnan Silicon Company, deputy secretary and then secretary of the CPC Committee, vice chairman and then chairman of the revolutionary

committee of the Yunnan Silicon Company, deputy secretary of the CPC leading group and deputy chief of the Yunnan Provincial Metallurgical Bureau, secretary of the Kunming City CPC Committee and mayor of this city.

Vice Governor: (He Zhixiang), male 48, Naxi nationality, senior engineer who graduated from the Geology Department of Chongqing University, from Lijiang Naxi Nationality Autonomous County, Yunnan Province, joined the CPC in March 1956. He has successively held the posts of technician of the prospecting team of the Provincial Industrial Department, technician of the northwest Yunnan geological team of the Provincial Geological Bureau, responsible cadre in charge of technical work in the Lijiang Prefectural Geological Office, chief of the Geological Section of the sixth geological team of the Provincial Geological Bureau, technician of the Provincial Mineral Reserves Committee, deputy leader of the Science and Technology Group of the production group of the Provincial Geological Bureau, deputy chief engineer, chief of geological office, deputy director and member of the CPC leading group of this bureau.

Vice Governor: (Chen Liying), female, 48, Han nationality, engineer who graduated from the Textile Industrial department of Tianjin University, from Changde County, Hunan Province, joined the CPC in December, 1955. She has successively held the posts of technician, group leader, deputy chief of the Production and Technology Section, member of the CPC Committee Standing Committee, deputy director and deputy chief engineer of the Yunnan Textile Mill, manager and member of the CPC Committee of the Kunming Textile Industrial Company.

Vice Governor: (Li Zhengyou), male, 47, Han nationality, deputy research fellow who graduated from Xian Agricultural Institute, from Sichuan Province. He has successively held the posts of assistant lecturer of Kunming Institute of Agriculture and Forestry, lecturer and deputy director of Rice Research Office of Yunnan Agricultural University. He has been engaged in the research on the crossbreeding of rice for many years.

Vice Governor: Dao Guodong, male, 51, Dai nationality, junior middle school education, graduated from cultural class of Yunnan Institute of Nationalities, from Jinghong County, Yunnan Province, joined the CPC in April 1954. He has successively held the posts of member and deputy leader of the provincial nationality work team, section chief of the nationality cadre school of Xishuangbanna Prefecture, magistrate of Jinghong County, deputy political commissar of a certain PLA unit, deputy political commissar of the Simac and Xishuangbanna Military Subareas, deputy secretary and then secretary of the Xishuangbanna Prefectural CPC Committee and vice chairman and then chairman of the revolutionary committee of this prefecture, vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, provincial vice governor.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BIOGRAPHIES OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESS LEADERS

HK030845 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Now we are going to give the biographic sketches of the newly elected leaders of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Chairman Liu Minghui, male, 68, Han nationality, junior middle school education, a native of Shicheng County, Jiangxi Province. He joined the CYL in 1931 and the CPC in 1933. He has worked as director of the organization department the (Yishi) County Committee of Young Communists, battalion and regimental special officer of the Red Army, divisional special officer, director of a brigade defense department and the director of a divisional defense department of the 8th Route Army, director of the defense department of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan Military Command in Jinan and concurrently director of the general public security bureau of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan Administrative office in Jinan, director of the organization department of a PLA crop, standing committee member of the Chongqing City CPC Committee, director of Chongqing City Public Security Department and concurrently deputy commander-in-chief and then commander-in-chief of the city garrison, member of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, director of the Provincial Public Security Department, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Secretariat, vice governor and then acting governor of Yunnan, chairman of the Second Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee, deputy secretary, secretary and second secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, deputy chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee governor of Yunnan, secretary of the Political and Justice Committee of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, deputy to the third, fourth and fifth NPC's and alternate member of the 11th and 12th CPC Central Committee.

Vice Chairman Sun Yuting, male, 72, Han nationality, junior teacher's school education. He is a native of Xia County, Shanxi Province. He joined the CYL in July, 1926 and the CPC in 1927. He has worked as secretary of Yuncheng City CYL Committee and of Yuncheng County CPC Committee, director of the organization department of No 3 detachment of the Wei River Garrison, director of the organization office of the No 59 regiment of the 2130 unit, secretary of the CPC committee of the regiment, political commissar of the No 3 sub-command of the Taiyue military area, head of the work mission in South Guangdong, director of the cadre department of the Shanxi-Suiyuan Administrative Office, deputy director of the political department and then deputy secretary

secretary of the discipline inspection committee of the office, political commissar of the No 3 regional detachment of the work contingent sent to the south, deputy director of the civil administration department of the Southwest Military and Administrative Committee, deputy chairman of the Nationality Committee of that committee, deputy secretary of the Southwest Nationality Work Committee of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, secretary of border area work committee, director of the organization department and secretary of the secretariat of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, vice chairman of the Third Provincial CPPCC Committee, chairman of the Provincial National and Border Area Work Committee, standing committee member and deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and deputy to the fifth NPC.

Vice Chairman Qi Shan, male, 63, Han nationality, medium-level teachers' school education. He is a native of Tonghai County, Yunnan Province. He joined the CPC in June 1939. He has worked as the party's special envoy to Miluo area, deputy political commissar of the No 1 detachment of the Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army of Expedition against Chiang Kai-shek, political commissar of the Yunnan-Guangxi-Guizhou Border Area No 2 detachment of the PLA, secretary of the Miluo Prefectural CPC Committee, alternate member of the Yunnan-Guangxi-Guizhou Border Area CPC Committee, secretary of Qujing Prefectural CPC Committee, commissioner of the Qujing Prefectural Administrative Office, political commissar of the Qujing Prefectural PLA sub-command, deputy director of the Dongchuan Mining Bureau, deputy manager of the No 10 Metallurgical Construction General Company, chief of provincial non-ferrous Metallurgical Industry Bureaus, chief of the Provincial Metallurgical Industry Bureau and director of the Provincial Metallurgical Industry Department, director and party leading group secretary of the Provincial Geology Department, deputy secretary of the party committee and manager of the Kunming Iron and Steel Company, director and party leading group secretary of the Provincial Metallurgical Industry Department and Heavy Industry Department, member of the Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Provincial Metallurgical Industry Department, director of the party leading group secretary of the Provincial Chemical Industry Departments, director and party leading group secretary of the Provincial Light Industry Department and vice governor of Yunnan.

Vice Chairman Zhang Tianfang, male, 90, Han nationality, higher education level. Native of Tengchong County, Yunnan Province. He is a member of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang. He studied political economics in Japan's Waseda University. After he returned to China, he has worked as a commissioner in Ding County Education Department, Hebei Province, director of the group of Chinese banks in Tianjin, assistant manager of Kunming Peasants' Bank, and assistant manager of Yunnan Kapok Company. Since the liberation, he has worked as a member of the Financial and Economic Committee of the Southwest Military and Administrative Committee, member of the Yunnan People's Government Committee, director of Yunnan Provincial Civil Administrative Department, vice governor of Yunnan, vice chairman of the Third Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee, vice chairman of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the

Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and deputy to the second, third, fourth and fifth NPC's

Vice Chairman Wang Shaoyan, male, 80, Han nationality is of middle school educational level. He is a native of Tengchong County, Yunnan Province. He is a member of the China Democratic National Construction Association. Before the liberation, he was manager and chairman of the board of Maoheng Trade Company and chairman of the board of Yunmao Textile Mill. Since liberation, he has worked as member of the Yunnan Provincial People's Government Committee, deputy director of the Provincial Industry Department, vice chairman of the Third Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee, vice chairman of the Third Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee, vice governor of Yunnan, vice chairman of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, member of the Central Committee Standing Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, member of the second, third and fourth National CPPCC Committees and deputy to the first, second, third, fourth and fifth NPC's.

Vice Chairman Zhang Zizhai, male, 70, Bai nationality, of higher educational level is a native of Jianchuan County, Henan Province. He participated in the revolution in 1935 and joined the CPC in March 1938. He studied in the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yanan. After graduation, he was sent to work for the CPC in the KMT Army in Yunnan by the Wuhan Office of the 8th Route Army. He has worked as editor of XINHUA RIBAO in Chongqing, political commissar of the Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army of Expedition against Chiang Kai-shek, member of the Yunnan-Guangxi-Guizhou Border Area CPC Committee Standing Committee, director of the Political Department of the Yunnan-Guangxi-Guizhou Border Area PLA Corp. deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, secretary general of the Yunnan Provincial People's Committee, deputy director of the Provincial Nationality and Border Area Work Committee, director of the Provincial Nationality Work Committee, vice chairman of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee, vice chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, vice chairman of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and deputy to the first, second and third NPC's.

Vice Chairman Li Hecai, male, 90, Hani nationality, primary school educational level is a native of Yuanjiang Hani and Yi Nationalities Autonomous County, Yunnan Province. In 1948, he supplied funds to help the underground workers of the CPC. In December, 1949, he formally handed over his troops to the Yunnan-Guangxi-Guizhou Border Area PLA Corp to be reorganized and was appointed commander of the No 1 Supplement Regiment of the No 10 contingent. Since 1950, he has worked as mayor of Shiping County, deputy commissioner of Mengzi Prefectural Commissioner's Office, chairman of the Honghe Hani and Yi Nationality Autonomous Prefectural Government, vice chairman of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC, vice chairman of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and deputy to the first, second, third, fourth and fifth NPC's.

Vice Chairman (Yan Yiquan), male, 64, Han nationality, junior middle school educational level is a native of Yongxin County, Jiangxi Province. He joined the CYL in 1932, the Red Army in 1933 and the CPC in 1936. He has worked as a squad leader, platoon leader and office head of the army and brigade medical department, head of the medical team of a regiment, head of the medical office of the headquarters of the "Taiyue Military Area of the Route Army," medical office chief of a certain brigade, deputy director of the medical department of a certain PLA unit, director and party leading group secretary of the Kunming City Public Health Department, member of the Kunming City CPC Committee, vice mayor of Kunming, CPC Committee secretary and vice president of Kunming Medical College, member of the Third Provincial CPPCC Committee, deputy head of the party leading group of the Provincial Public Health Department, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Provincial Public Health Department, vice president and deputy CPC Committee secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee's party school, deputy director and then director of the organization department of the Provincial CPC Committee, member of the Provincial CPC Committee and vice chairman of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Vice Chairman Li Guiying, female, 56, Yi nationality, junior middle school education, is a native of Eshan Yi Nationality Autonomous County, Yunnan Province. She joined the CPC in 1948. She has worked as a political worker in the Yunnan-Guangxi-Guizhou Border Area PLA Corps, leader of a township government, a district CPC Committee deputy secretary, deputy leader of a district government, a district CPC Committee secretary and vice magistrate of Eshan County, deputy secretary and then secretary of Guide Lead and Zinc Mine CYL Committee, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the mine's CPC Committee, vice chairman and party leading group member of the Provincial Women's Federation, deputy chief of the Provincial Planned Parenthood leading group and concurrently director of the Provincial Planned Parenthood Office, deputy director and party leading group member of the Provincial Public Health Department, vice chairman of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and deputy to the first, second, third and fifth NPC's.

Vice Chairman Ma Wendong, male, 64, Han nationality, junior teachers' school education, is a native of Anping County, Hebei Province. He joined the CPC in July 1933. He has worked as an office secretary, company political instructor, office chief and director of a regiment political department of the Central Hebei Military Area, director of a political department of a contingent and director of a brigade propaganda and organization department in Shanxi-Suiyuan Military Area, director of the organization department and deputy director of propaganda department of the South Shanxi and Shanxi-Suiyuan Military Areas, deputy director of the organization department of the West Sichuan Area CPC Committee and then of that of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, acting director of the propaganda department and then director of the culture and education department of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, deputy secretary general and then secretary general of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, vice chairman of the Revolutionary committee and the party leading group deputy chief of the Provincial Science and Education Department, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee and party leading group chief

of the Provincial Education Department, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, director of the Provincial Science and Education Office, chairman and party leading group secretary of the Provincial Science Committee, vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice governor of the province.

Vice Chairman Wu Shengmin, male, 61, Han nationality, junior middle school education, is a native of Sui County, Henan Province. He joined the Red Army in 1935 and the CPC in March 1937. He has worked as medical orderly, doctor and political instructor in a company, a medical team chief in a regiment, a battalion political instructor, deputy director of a regimental political department, political commissar of a contingent, director of the political department of the major training unit of the second field army, political commissar of a large contingent in a military academy, political commissar of the No 2 contingent of Plateau Warfare Department in Southwest Military Area Military Academy, deputy political commissar of a large contingent in No 2 Senior Nurse College of the PLA ground force, deputy director of a department in Harbin Military Engineering Institute, deputy political commissar and then political commissar of a division, director of the Political Department in charge of finance and economy of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, deputy director and party leading group member of the Provincial Financial Office, director of the financial, economic and political departments of the Provincial CPC Committee, vice chairman and concurrently secretary general of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice governor of the province.

Vice Chairman Wang Shichao, male, 61 Han nationality, junior middle school educational level is a native of Linshu County, Shandong Province. He joined the CPC in October 1938. He has worked as director of the Propaganda Department of Lincheng Youth National Salvation Association, deputy director and then director of the Propaganda Department of the Lincheng Key County CPC Committee, chief of the Propaganda Office of Mountainous Area Committee of the South Shandong Area CPC Committee, head of a newspaper editorial office, director of Propaganda Department and then deputy-secretary of (Shanyu) County CPC Committee, director of the secretarial department and then director of Propaganda Department of Binhai Area CPC Committee, director of the Propaganda Department of (Mingyi) Prefectural CPC Committee, Zibo CPC Special Committee in industrial and mining circle, deputy secretary of Zibo City CPC Committee, second secretary of Zibo Prefectural CPC Committee, first secretary of Zibo City CPC Committee, secretary of Honghe Prefectural CPC Committee in Yunnan Province, CPC Committee Standing Committee member and secretary and revolutionary committee vice chairman and chairman of the Kunming Iron and Steel Works, secretary and first secretary of Kunming City CPC Committee, chairman of Kunming City Revolutionary Committee, secretary general of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee and then of the Provincial People's Government and vice governor of Yunnan.

Vice Chairman Wang Lianfang, male, 63, Hui nationality, junior middle school education, is a native of Yanshan County, Hebei Province. He joined the CPC in June 1938. He has worked as a director of the Organization Department of Yanshan Resistance Association, chief of the general local contingent of the

Chinese Nation Liberation Pioneer Force in Hebei-Shanxi Border Area, chairman of Federation of Youth Salvation Associations and political commissar of the Hui nationality contingents of that area, chief of the new-liberated area general work team of the Hehai Area CPC Committee, director of the Propaganda Department of All-Circle National Salvation Federation of that area, vice mayor of Changzhou City, director of the Hui Nationality Affairs Department of the Hehai Commissioner's Office, an office chief of the Nationality Affairs Commission of the CPC Central Committee, vice president of Yunnan Nationality Institute, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, deputy director of the Provincial Nationality Affairs Committee, deputy commander in chief and CPC Committee deputy secretary of Xiaolongtan Coal and Electricity Headquarters and permanent deputy director and permanent director of the Nationality Affairs Department of the Provincial CPC Committee.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WANG CHAOWEN NEW GUIZHOU PROVINCE GOVERNOR

OW011007 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Guiyang, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--It has been decided by election at the first session of the Sixth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress which closed today that Wang Chaowen (Miao nationality) be governor and Zhang Yuhuan, Zhou Yansong [0719 5888 2646], Xu Caidong [1776 6846 2767], Zhang Yuqin (female) and Luo Shangcai [5012 1424 2088] (Bouyei nationality) be vice governors.

Wang Chaowen, 52 years old, is the first Miao nationality governor in Guizhou's history. He joined the revolution at the end of 1949. He began to participate in the leadership work of Guizhou Province from 1977. He held various posts as vice governor, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and others.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ARTICLE ON RAISING CADRES' EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

SK041138 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Wu Donghai [0702 2639 3189] entitled: "Learn Afresh and March Towards Science"]

[Excerpts] In his report to the rally on marking the centenary of the death of Karl Marx, Comrade Hu Yaobang called on Chinese Communist Party members and the broad masses of cadres on all fronts and all walks of life to learn afresh under the new great fighting age. This is a task of extreme importance and urgency confronting the entire party.

We learn from historical experiences: While historically shifting the focal point of the work, the party will learn an issue afresh.

Under the new historical age, we should build China, whose economy and culture originally lagged behind, into a high-level democratic, civilized, modern and strong socialist country. This is one of the greatest creative projects in human history.

In order to fulfill this task, we should call on party members and cadres to raise their political quality, be educationally and scientifically accomplished, foster firm communist beliefs and a spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, make efforts to gradually raise their educational and scientific levels and grasp scientific knowledge to develop all undertakings of socialist construction.

Currently, our province's cadres' poor political quality and cultural and scientific levels are prominent problems.

The way to solve these problems is to rely on institutes of higher learning and secondary vocational schools to educate large numbers of talented persons to ceaselessly replenish the rank of cadres. At present, we should focus on raising the quality of cadres. On the one hand, we should plan to transfer cadres by stages and in groups to various types of schools for study by releasing them from work; on the other hand, we should encourage cadres at their posts to conduct self-education in order to take the road of self-education.

This study contains two important elements: One is that we should grasp Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, which are fundamental theories guiding our ideology and action. The other is that we should grasp social science, natural science, modern technical science and operation and management sciences. If we do not understand these two fields, it will be impossible for us to shoulder the heavy task of socialist modernization. Modernization demands various unadapted factors. If we do not firmly change old traditions, ideas and habits, do not break outdated conventions and the old workstyle or do not make efforts to study modern scientific knowledge, we will fail to make progress in production techniques and management methods.

In order to learn afresh, we must have a desire for knowledge and science. As soon as we speak of learning afresh and marching towards science, some comrades fear difficulties and lack confidence. This is erroneous thinking.

Stalin said: A great motive force emerges from a great objective. If we are conscious of our great historical mission, we will consciously and painstakingly study and overcome all difficulties in order to meet the needs of modernization.

History will prove that we can learn what we do not know. We are good at not only destroying the old world but also at building a new one.

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MEETING DISCUSSES MINORITY POPULATION

HK020340 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 83

[Summary] The first provincial meeting to study minority nationalities' population was held in Changsha 24-28 April. Delegates from the Provincial Nationality Committee, the Provincial Population Association, the Provincial Office for Birth Control Work, Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture and four autonomous counties attended the meeting. A total of 18 academic theses and survey reports were published and exchanged at the meeting, all emphasizing that active and feasible measures for planned parenthood should also be adopted in areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

A survey report about population in Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture pointed out: "It is necessary to encourage one-child families, strictly control the birth of the second child and absolutely ban the birth of the third child. This policy tallies with the reality of our province's minority-inhabited areas and is conducive to controlling population and improving the quality of the minority population." The meeting put forth three proposals for birth control work in minority-inhabited areas: "1) adopting measures to control the birth of more than two children in a family; 2) continuing to implement the policy of placing stress on education, propaganda, day-to-day work and awards; and 3) building an effective technical contingent for this work."

CSO: 4005/818

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FORUM ON RURAL EDUCATIONAL REFORM HELD

SK010711 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] The Provincial Forum on Rural Educational Reform, which recently concluded, urged efforts to attach prime importance to the reform of rural education to promote educational reform as a whole.

The forum held that in carrying out the present educational reform in the rural areas, it is necessary to end the situation in which general education is separated from professional vocational education, full-time schooling system education from part-farming and party-study system education, and school education from peasant education and, as soon as possible, to strive to integrate them in a planned and step-by-step manner. In regard to educational structure, we must stress the reform of the imbalance between regular education and professional vocational education. A certain number of regular senior high schools in the rural areas are allowed to continue in accordance with the unified state plan and arrangements, and the rest must be changed to rural vocational middle schools or vocational technical schools. Some of the junior middle schools in the rural areas must be changed to elementary vocational schools. In studying junior middle school general education, students must attend an additional 1 year of agricultural technology classes. In terms of teaching content, rural primary schools must give lessons in line with rural life and with the actual agricultural production situation. Lessons on general rural knowledge should be given to primary students of the upper grades.

It was decided at the forum that, beginning from this summer semester, agricultural technology classes will be added to all regular junior and senior middle schools in the rural areas. The forum stressed that the current educational reform is being vigorously carried out in our province and the situation is excellent. However, educational reform must be conducted in line with the educational regulations and must be conducive to comprehensively implementing the party's educational policies, improving the managerial level and educational quality of schools and mobilizing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers. Teachers must perform their school duties and fulfill their teaching tasks well and must strive to improve the quality of education.

CSO: 4005/818

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

FUZHOU MODERNIZING, DEVELOPING INTO EXPORT BASE

HK040116 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 May 83 Business News
p 1

[Article by Richard Liu]

[Text] Fuzhou, capital of China's booming Fujian Province, is planning to spend an estimated \$300 million on machinery and new technology in a move to transform the city into a modern society as well as an important export base.

The vice-mayor of Fuzhou, Mr Yin Guangwu, told Business News last night the Fuzhou Municipality had listed 83 industrial items and categories which it planned to import.

Of these, 35 are in heavy industry and the municipality plans to spend up to about \$7 million for each category.

The remaining 48 items are in light industry and approximately \$1.4 million has been set aside for each of them.

Already, Fuzhou--together with Fujian Province--has invested about \$900 million of foreign exchange to develop its manufacturing infrastructure.

While it is shopping for modern machinery and technological expertise, Fuzhou is also attracting foreign investments.

Several joint venture operations with foreign companies have been established and there have been others which are even fully-owned by foreigners.

Much of the goods produced by these factories are consumed domestically, said My Yin.

"Our aim is to raise the standard of living to its highest level," he said.

As Fuzhou hurdles towards the 20th century, ambitious programmes are being implemented to achieve this goal.

For example, Fuzhou is to have an IDD (international direct dialing) service linking it to Hong Kong and 29 other countries in October, the first such facilities in China, said Mr Yin.

Automatic telephone exchanges were imported from Japan.

A programme is underway to install a telephone in every home--considered a luxury in China.

Also, Japan's Hitachi has set up a \$20 million joint venture factory to produce colour as well as black and white television sets, primarily for Chinese consumption.

Mr Yin said that in recent months, Fuzhou has purchased more than 400 different sets of machinery valued at nearly \$50 million from Japan.

To support its manufacturing base--air, land and sea transport facilities are being improved.

A direct bus service connecting Fuzhou and Hong Kong is to begin this month, and permission is being sought for China's monopoly airline CAAC to operate four flights a week to Hong Kong, two from Fuzhou and two from Amoy.

Fuzhou's modernisation plans complement those of Amoy (Xiamen) which has been created a special economic zone by Peking.

The ambitious move to propel Fujian into a high economic zone has a definite purpose in China's long-term administrative policies.

Fujian is known to be the front-line province whose southeastern coast faces Taiwan.

Its modernisation is to be linked with what the Chinese authorities call China's future "reunification of Taiwan."

CSO: 4000/120

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June 1, 1983